

DAILY REPORT

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TRADE JOURNAL ON FOREIGN INVESTORS, BANK OF CHINA

OW281523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA)--A total of 131 joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment opened accounts with the Bank of China by the end of May, the CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE JOURNAL reports today.

One hundred and five of these ventures are based in Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province. Seven in Fuzhou, capital of Fujian Province, and 19 in Beijing, Shanghai and other places, the journal says.

Thirty five of them specialize in industrial production, 75 in tourist, commerce and service trades, seven in aquatic products and animal husbandry, eight in transportation, three in pharmaceuticals and three in other trades.

Ninety are established with Hong Kong and Macao firms, five with Japanese firms, six with U.S. firms, two with French firms and two with Swiss firms, the journal says. The rest are established with firms from Singapore, the Arab Republic of Yemen and the Philippines.

All these ventures have opened accounts with the bank either in U.S. dollars, Hong Kong dollars or renminbi, (people's currency) the journal says.

A number of other joint ventures will also open accounts with the Bank of China, the journal says.

MALTA, KENYA EXPRESS SYMPATHY OVER SICHUAN FLOOD

OW281612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA)--Chinese leaders have received messages of sympathy from foreign countries expressing concern for the people in the flood-stricken areas of Sichuan Province.

The message sent by Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, said, "The people of Malta share your grief at the heavy toll of human life taken by the recent floods and the thousands of homes destroyed in the Sichuan Province." Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi in his message expressed sympathy with the people in the flood-stricken areas of Sichuan.

ISRAELI RAIDS IN LEBANON MAKE U.S. UNCOMFORTABLE

HK231106 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 81 p 6

[Special RENMIN RIBAO dispatch: "Israel's Bombing Raids on Lebanon Places the United States in a Very Awkward Position"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Jul--The 17 July wanton and indiscriminate bombing raids on the Lebanese capital of Beirut and on Southern Lebanon carried out by Israeli planes have placed the U.S. Government in a very awkward position. According to sources here, the U.S. Government originally planned to rescind on 17 July its decision to defer all shipments of F-16's to Israel which had been taken as a result of Israel's bombing of Iraq's nuclear installation. Following Israel's wanton bombing raids on Lebanon, a U.S. State Department spokesman said on 17 July: The Reagan administration has decided to announce on 21 July whether it will resume shipment of F-16's to Israel. A State Department official commented: "The air raids make a mockery of any statement on the planes we might issue today."

The Israeli air raids have also disrupted a series of plans formulated by the Reagan administration because of problems in the Middle East. Reagan originally had planned to meet with Sadat in August and to meet with Begin in September in an attempt to use these two meetings to resume the progress of the Middle East peace talks. However, the Israeli air raids have cast a shadow upon these planned meetings.

The Israeli bombing of Iraq's nuclear installation and Israel's barbaric and wanton bombing of Lebanon were directly related to America's consistent appeasement and indulgent attitude toward Israel. Following the Iraq incident, with the exception of suspending shipment of F-16's to Israel, the U.S. Government has not taken any other substantial action to prevent Israel from committing aggression against Arab states. Moreover, a group of people within U.S. political circles have spoken in defense of Israel. This time, Israel has exploited this equivocal attitude taken by the U.S. Government to avail itself of loopholes. Some government officials have said: Begin has deliberately embarrassed the Reagan administration and attempted to drive a wedge between the United States and some "moderate" Arab states.

This unscrupulous attitude taken by Israel has evoked strong reactions within the United States. Clement J. Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said: If the United States supplies F-16's to Israel in the absence of an Israeli promise of not using these planes to attack other countries, the United States is aggravating and not mitigating the vicious circle of violent actions in the Middle East.

It is reported that Reagan has sent his special envoy Philip C. Habib to Israel once again in an attempt to persuade the Israeli Government to agree to a cease-fire in Lebanon. If Habib fails once again, the United States will be further embarrassed by the Middle East situation.

SEVERAL JAPANESE DELEGATIONS MEET PRC LEADERS

Ni Zhifu Meets Labor Group

OW291302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met and had a friendly talk here today with a delegation from Japan Labor Association led by Kiyoshi Ebata, a well-known figure in Japanese labor circles. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People. Present at the meeting was Chen Yu, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on July 25 at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Ni Zhifu Meets Technology Group

OW291534 Beijing XINHUA English 1527 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met and had a friendly conversation with a Japanese delegation for technical exchange in coal mine safety precautions in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. The delegation is led by Tomitaro Kaneda, general secretary of the Japan-China Workers Exchange Association, and Shinobu Araki, professor at Nishinohon Institute of Technology. Present was Chen Yu, vice president of the host federation.

Gu Mu Meets Managers' Group

OW291634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Gu Mu met here today with a friendship mission for mutual understanding between China and Japan. The delegation is from the Japanese middle managers study group on the 1980s. The delegation consists of office workers from various Japanese enterprises and is led by Shigeru Kanke. Sadanobu Muroga is adviser to the group.

During their conversation, Kanke said he hoped Japan and China would solve the problem of implementing contracts on equipment as soon as possible.

Gu Mu described the matter as a small wave in the long river of friendship between the two countries. The problem, he said, would surely be solved with the efforts of both sides. "We should take a far-sighted view in approaching problems and take into account the friendship and cooperation between China and Japan," Gu Mu said. "From a long and strategic point of view, the development of our friendly relations is the need of the time and serves the long-term interests of both the Chinese and Japanese people," he said.

The delegation arrived here yesterday after visiting Shanghai.

Yao Yilin Meets Economic Group

OW191628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Yao Yilin met with Takeshi Inoue, director general of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, and his party in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

Yao Yilin explained China's current economic readjustment policy. He said the work is going on according to plan. "During our readjustment," he said, "there is still wide scope for economic and technical cooperation between China and Japan."

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Inoue wished China success in its readjustment.

Present were Ma Yi, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, Fang Weizhong, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, Yang Bo, vice minister of the State Energy Commission, and Hiromoto Seki, minister of the Japanese Embassy here.

After arriving July 27, the Japanese guests exchanged views with leaders of the state economic, planning and energy commissions on the strengthening of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. Inoue and his party will leave here tomorrow to visit Kunming and Shanghai.

BRIEFS

MANAGEMENT MEETING WITH JAPANESE--Shijiazhuang, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--A Sino-Japanese bilateral academic meeting on enterprise management was held from 5 to 9 July in Beidaihe of Hebei Province. The meeting was held pursuant to a memorandum on bilateral scientific and technological exchange signed last October by Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technological Association, and Satoshi Doko, chairman of the Japanese Scientific, Technological and Economic Association. Representing the Chinese side at the 5-day meeting was an 11-member delegation headed by He Jianwen, chairman of the board of directors of the China Management Modernization Research Association. They discussed various aspects of enterprise management such as planning, production, supply and marketing, storage and transportation of materials. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1225 GMT 11 Jul 81 OW]

TIANJIN-JAPAN SHIPPING--Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--Regular container service between Xingang, Tianjin, the major port in north China, and Japan began today, according to the China Ocean Shipping Company here. The first regular 10,000-ton class semi-container ship, "Funiushan," sailed from Xingang to Osaka early this morning. The ship is loaded with more than 200 containers of general cargo. There will be two sailings between Xingang and Japanese ports monthly. The ports of call in Japan are Osaka, Kobe and Yokohama respectively, the company said. Regular container shipping service between Shanghai, the largest port in China, and Kobe, Japan, was inaugurated early last month. To date, China has scheduled container shipping lines between Shanghai and Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, West Africa and the United States. The company plans to open another regular container service between Dalian and Japan in July, and between Qingdao and Japan, Huangpu (Guangzhou), Tianjin and West Europe later this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 18 Jul 81 OW]

JAPANESE SCHOLAR'S VISIT--Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, today met and feted Akiyasu Todo, guest professor at Waseda University and president of the Japan-China College, and his wife. The Japanese guests arrived in Beijing July 5 and later visited Lanzhou and Dunhuang in northwest China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 18 Jul 81 OW]

WANG BINGNAN MEETS DELEGATION FROM LUXEMBOURG

OW291630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and had a cordial conversation with a delegation of public figures from Luxembourg led by M. Adolphe Franck, president of the Luxembourg-China Friendship Association. After the meeting, the guests were honored at a banquet given by Wang Bingnan.

The 13-member delegation arrived here July 27 at the invitation of the host association. It includes government officials, a professor of law, the president of a peasant federation, an expert in heart disease and writers.

PENG CHONG, DELEGATION ATTEND SPAIN'S CP CONGRESS

OW291847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 28 Jul (XINHUA)--The most pressing task facing progressive forces today is to direct world policy toward peace, disarmament, cooperation and a new economic order, the general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party told the party's 10th congress today. In a political report to the congress, which opened today with an attendance of 1,213 delegates, Santiago Carrillo elaborated his party's views on domestic and international issues and the situation in which the party finds itself.

Carrillo also pointed out in his report that "the danger of conflict and war is mounting, grave tensions remain and the disturbing arms race is developing." The policy of military blocs, interference in other countries' internal affairs, more resort to force in international relations and a greater role of big powers have combined to "pose a real menace to humanity today and in future," he said. Carrillo said the Spanish Communist Party opposes Spain's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, because it "would divide Spaniards even more" and "would bring about new unfavorable factors to the fragile and unsteady situation."

Referring to Eurocommunism, Carrillo said, "The 10th congress should reaffirm the Spanish Communist Party's strategy of European communism." He said Eurocommunism is the communism of an industrialised Europe by the end of the 20th century. There is no headquarters of world revolution, he noted. Carrillo said the Spanish Communist Party supports Spain's democracy process, stands for the foundation of a coalition government and opposes terrorism.

The Spanish Communist Party is convening for the second time since it gained legal status in the country. More than 40 delegations from communist, social and national liberation parties from other countries are attending the congress. A delegation from the Chinese Communist Party, led by Political Bureau member Peng Chong, also is present.

JILIN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

SK231105 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The Jilin Provincial Government delegation headed by Governor Yu Ke, with Deputy Governor Xiao Chun as its deputy head, has concluded its good-will visit to the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and returned to Changchun on 22 July. During their stay in Yugoslavia, the delegation members held talks with their counterparts of the Vojvodina Autonomous Province, headed by the president of the autonomous province's administration, and signed a memorandum on economic cooperation between Jilin Province and the Vojvodina Autonomous Province.

When it arrived in Changchun, the delegation was welcomed at the railway station by Wang Daren, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee; Zhang Shiying, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Mu Lin, deputy governor of the province, and responsible persons from departments concerned.

YUGOSLAV ARMY UNIT MARKS PRC ARMY 54TH ANNIVERSARY

OW300324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--The headquarters of the air force and antiaircraft force of the People's Army of Yugoslavia held a meeting here today warmly greeting the 54th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. A. Tus, chief of staff of the Air Force and antiaircraft force, and over 250 officers were present on the occasion.

Chinese Ambassador Peng Guangwei and Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy Liu Yilin were also present. At the end of the meeting a film depicting the life of the Chinese People's Liberation Army was screened.

BRIEFS

LU XUN ESSAYS--Budapest, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--"Selected Literary Essays of Lu Xun," a book in the Hungarian language, was published here on the eve of his birth centenary. The selected essays, published by Hungary's European publishing house, contains 46 literary essays written between 1911 and 1936. The translator was Galla Endre, a Hungarian Sinologist. He wrote in the book's postscript that Lu Xun was "an outstanding representative of China's literature in the 20th century." Lu Xun's literary works, Endre wrote, proved himself to be a "social commentator, a statesman and a revolutionary thinker" whose positions on literary issues played "an important guiding role" in his time. The book is the first selection of Lu Xun's literary essays published in Hungary, Endre said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 18 Jul 81 OW]

YANG SHANGKUN RECEIVES NEW SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

OW300754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jul (XINHUA)--Zakarya Chreiqy, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Syria Arab Republic to the People's Republic of China, today presented his credentials to Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Zhang Canming, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs, was present.

The new ambassador arrived in Beijing on July 17.

LI SHUZHENG ACCOMPANIES SOMALI GROUP ON TOUR

OW291408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [RSP] led by Ahmed Sulayman Abdulle, member of RSP Political Bureau, watched a flight demonstration by an air force unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and visited a plane repair shop here today.

The commanders and fighters accorded a warm welcome to the Somali guests, accompanied by Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The delegation returned to Beijing yesterday evening after visits to Shanghai and Hangzhou.

BRIEFS

PRC-GUINEAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT--Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA)--A cultural agreement between the Governments of China and Guinea was signed here today by Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Saidou Keita, high commissioner for youth, sport, culture and art. The agreement is aimed at developing friendly relations and promoting exchange and cooperation in culture, education, science, medicine, sports, publications and the media on the principle of equality and reciprocity. The contracting parties agree to exchange writers, artists, art groups, sportsmen, teachers and scholars, translate and publish each other's outstanding works of art and literature, provide each other with scholarships and undertake exchange and cooperation in medicine and health, news, broadcasting, television and film making. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 22 Jul 81 OW]

TOGOLESE AMBASSADOR IN SHANGHAI--Since 1974 Shanghai Municipality's health departments have sent 6 medical teams totaling 86 people to Togo to help prevent and cure diseases for the people there. On 15 July Bloua Agbo, Togolese ambassador to China now in Shanghai, called on the municipal public health bureau. In a cordial atmosphere the Togolese ambassador, on behalf of the Togolese Government and people, expressed his gratitude to (Zhu Ruiyong), deputy director of the municipal public health bureau, saying that Togolese President Eyadema was very satisfied with the work of Chinese doctors in Togo. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Jul 81 OW] Xia Zhengnong, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, met and feted the Togolese delegation of the rally of the Togolese people on the evening of 19 July. The Togolese delegation arrived in Shanghai on 19 July. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jul 81 OW]

HUANG HUA LEAVES ON OFFICIAL TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA

OW291300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--A Chinese delegation headed by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua left here by air today to attend the preparatory meeting of foreign ministers for the international meeting on cooperation and development to be held in Cancun, Mexico.

Vice chairmen of the delegation are Vice Foreign Minister Pu Shouchang, Chinese Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ling Qing (already abroad) and Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Wang Ze (already abroad). After the preparatory meeting, Huang Hua and his party will pay official visits to Venezuela and Colombia.

They were seen off at the airport by Vice Premier Chen Muhua and Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin. Diplomatic envoys to China of Mexico, Austria, Venezuela and Colombia were also present.

JI PENGFEI MEETS DELEGATION FROM DOMINICA

OW271516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Ji Pengfei met with a delegation from the patriotic and anti-imperialist union of Dominica led by Ignacio Rodriguez Chiappini, first vice chairman of the union, in the Great Hall of the People this evening. The meeting was followed by a banquet for the guests given by Ji Pengfei, who is also head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

The guests arrived July 9 at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee. They visited Hangzhou, Shanghai and Xian.

BRIEFS

YOUTH GROUP IN GUYANA--Georgetown, 9 Jul (XINHUA)--The three-member Chinese youth delegation left here this morning for Surinam on a friendly visit. The Chinese delegation led by Zhu Shanqin, vice president of the All-China Youth Federation, arrived here on July 3 to attend the Third Biennial Congress of the Guyanese Young Socialist Movement [YSM] at the invitation of YSM, the youth organization of the Guyanese ruling People's National Congress. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 10 Jul 81 OW]

BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION--Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, met and feted the members of a parliamentary delegation from the Foreign Relations Commission of the House of Representatives of Brazil led by President Flavio Marcilio of the commission of the evening of 9 July. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jul 81 OW]

WEI GUOQING, YANG SHANGKUN ADDRESS PLA TEA PARTY

OW300508 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--The PLA General Political Department held a tea party for retired veteran army cadres of Beijing on the afternoon of 29 July to mark the "1 August" Army Day. Over 400 veteran Red Army soldiers, veteran cadres who once worked in Kuomintang ruled areas and former high-ranking Kuomintang officers who joined the communists, gathered at the tea party in the Great Hall of the People.

On behalf of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and the various departments of the PLA, Wei Guoqing, director of the PLA General Political Department, extended holiday greetings to comrades attending the tea party. He said the PLA has, ever since its birth, traveled a long, tortuous and glorious road. Our victory has been hard-won. In China's long revolutionary struggles, a large number of veteran comrades who were imbued with full revolutionary zeal and an indomitable will and spirit have made important contributions in winning the victory of the revolution and in China's socialist construction and the PLA's modernization. The rich experiences gained by these veteran comrades in their tests and trials in the revolutionary struggles have become an invaluable treasure of the party and state.

Comrade Wei Guoqing stated that he hoped the veteran comrades would be leaders in implementing the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, seriously study and promote the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," and unify their thinking with the "resolution" as their ideological basis. He further expressed the hope that everyone would regard studying the "resolution" as a matter of primary importance in their political life and strive to study the "resolution" still better in light of their own experiences and practice. He called on the veteran comrades to take an active part in training successors to the revolutionary cause. He urged everyone to continuously carry on the PLA's glorious traditions. The veteran comrades who fought many battles, worked hard and shed a great deal of their own blood, he said, have rendered meritorious service to the revolution. The society respects them, and the people love them. This is a great honor. However, we must cherish this honor, carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition, uphold our integrity in our later years, restore the army's brilliant image among the people and set good examples for the young cadres.

Although the veteran comrades are retired, he said, they must continue to do ideological work. They must be concerned about matters of great importance, be circumspect and farsighted and work for the party on the "three fronts." For example, they can sum up historical experiences, write memoirs and speak about revolutionary traditions or recount stories about the revolution to basic-level cadres, youths and students. In short, they must do as many good deeds as is possible for them to do. They must take good care of themselves and enjoy their later years happily.

Yang Shangkun, secretary general of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, extended warm holiday greetings to the retired veteran cadres in his speech and expressed the hope that veteran cadres would concern themselves with major party and state affairs, the development of the army and the cultivation of young cadres. He also called on the veteran cadres to hand over the reins to comrades that truly struggle for China's revolutionary cause, to be concerned about their own children and to teach them by their own example and deeds so that they will become useful persons. He called on everyone to take good care of themselves and do as many good deeds as is possible.

Attending today's tea party were responsible persons of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the various PLA departments, various arms of the service, various service branches, the science and technology commission for national defense, the national defense industries office, various military academies and schools and the Beijing PLA units. They included Yang Dezhi, Zhang Tingfa, Zhang Aiping, Han Xianchu, Yang Yong, Wang Ping, Chen Xilian, Wu Xiquan, He Zhengwen, Liu Huaqing, Chi Haotian, Fu Zhong, Huang Yukun, Zhu Yunqian, Shi Jinqian and Hua Nan.

A film, "The Pawn in Front of the Horse in the Revolutionary Army," was shown following the tea party.

During the Army Day period, all major PLA units will hold tea parties, discussion meetings or film receptions to entertain their retiring or retired veteran cadres.

XINHUA ON PLA MILITARY TRAINING ACHIEVEMENTS

OW291944 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0757 GMT 29 Jul 81

[XINHUA commentary]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the PLA has scored encouraging results in military training. Commanders and fighters of the whole army have emancipated their minds, shown boldness in making innovations, manifested unprecedented enthusiasm for troop training and taken firm and steady steps on the road toward building a modern and revolutionary army.

In recent years, commanders and fighters of the whole army have followed the instructions of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, assumed a brand new posture and attached strategic importance to educational training. Leading cadres of all army units, armed services and military academies have been in high spirit, conducted investigations and studies and directed military training at grassroots units. All commanding headquarters and political and logistics organs have closely cooperated with one another to strengthen leadership over educational training. This has activated political and ideological work in the course of training and further aroused the enthusiasm of commanders and fighters for troop training. This year has seen the largest number of army, navy and air force units in our army's history engaged in general training [quan xun 0356 6064] with good quality and relatively marked results. Educational training throughout the army and the building of military academies have also reached new levels this year.

The discussion of the criterion of truth in the course of military training has enabled cadres and fighters to breathe in fresh air, broaden their vision, exert themselves in studying new situations and be bold in solving new problems. This has further narrowed the gap between training and actual combat. Proceeding from the needs of actual combat, army units have organized cadres and fighters to gain knowledge of different arms and services, familiarize themselves with various kinds of weapons and undergo combined training involving different arms and services. This has brought swift changes in the type of training which involves only one armed service. Important progress and many innovations have been made in the training of army units and in military academies. The quality of military operations, especially the ability to engage in combined operations of several arms and services, has been markedly improved. Many cadres who were previously only familiar with the infantry have mastered the skills of organizing offense and defense during combined operations of several armed services. Millions of fighters have not only mastered major skills such as shooting, grenade throwing and use of the bayonet, but have also learned to use other new weapons. They are multipurpose soldiers who are expert in one skill and good at many others. The training period for professional personnel in the air force and navy has been considerably shortened. Large numbers of airmen and warship commanders have been assigned to combat posts to defend the motherland ahead of time.

Within a few years, military academies of the whole army, which are responsible for training capable people for the building of a modernized and revolutionary army, have been restored and expanded and have developed a complete system for training cadres. Military academies have reformed their enrollment system, improved teaching conditions, adopted audio-visual educational methods and established teaching coordination centers for military academies in Beijing, Nanjing, Xian, Shijiazhuang and Zhengzhou, thereby greatly improving the quality of teaching and training.

In recent years, some 200,000 young military commanders, political cadres and other professional technicians have been assigned to army units from military academies. These people have rather extensive knowledge in professional matters, science and technology as well as in military skills and have been nurtured by our army's fine traditions and work styles. The overwhelming majority of these comrades are competent at their work and are the backbone forces for leading commanders and fighters to remarkably fulfill the various training and combat tasks. This will have a positive effect on the efforts to gradually change the structure of the ranks of our army cadres and promote the building of the people's army.

In launching massive troop training, leading cadres at all levels in the whole army have advanced to the forefront and taken the lead in studying and mastering modern military science and technology. Since 1979 the PLA General Headquarters, the different arms and services and army units have sponsored lectures on modern warfare and modern science and technology; organized some 1,000 high- and medium-ranking cadres to systematically study satellite communications, lasers, computers, systematic engineering in military affairs, nuclear weapons and other knowledge and have lectured cadres on logistic support in modern warfare, military topography, military meteorology and military operations research. Based on their on military science, cadres at and above army level in some units have traveled to the Gobi Desert, snow-covered mountains, jungles, islands and border defense areas to conduct field surveys; familiarize themselves with the terrain and study ways of organizing and commanding military operations. They have acquired a great deal of information in astronomy, geography, history and social customs. With high- and medium-ranking cadres taking the lead in gaining knowledge in modern military science, enhancing their knowledge and broadening their vision, the work of modernizing the army is given a big push.

JIEFANGJUN BAO PRAISES MAO'S MILITARY SCIENCE

OW300543 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The 30 July JIEFANGJUN BAO frontpages an article by Fu Zhong entitled "Mao Zedong's Military Science Is Forever a Treasure of the Chinese People," written in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP and the 54th anniversary of the founding of the PLA.

The article has three parts. They are: "Without the People's Army, There Could Not Have Been the People's Liberation and the Nation's Independence," "The People's War and Its Strategy and Tactics Can Surely Defeat Any Enemy" and "Seeking Truth From Facts--Quintessence of Mao Zedong's Military Science."

GUANGZHOU, KUNMING PLA UNITS HONOR WAR HEROES

OW291622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--The Guangzhou and Kunming units of the People's Liberation Army recently announced the decoration of 13 units and individuals for bravery in action against repeated Vietnamese incursions in May and June.

The Guangzhou units command decorated a company, three platoons, two company leaders and four soldiers in the Fakashan area, Guangxi. Two of the soldiers died in fighting.

On May 16, the command said, one regiment of Vietnamese troops attacked the Fakashan area under cover of heavy artillery fire. The fifth company of the PLA regiment holding the positions killed 110 enemy soldiers and wounded many others in a couple of hours.

Led by company leader Liang Tianhui, the sixth company wiped out 250 enemy troops. Liang was decorated as a combat hero and the company's first platoon named a heroic platoon.

Mo Jinhua, one of the two Chinese fighters decorated posthumously, disarmed 45 Vietnamese land mines in several battles.

In Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, the PLA command decorated one soldier, a deputy company leader and entire squad guarding the Koulin area.

On May 7, the soldier, 21-year-old Wu Liangbao, single-handedly blew up a Vietnamese bunker, killing three invaders and capturing one heavy machine-gun and two submachine-guns.

On May 22, deputy company leader Li Guilin directed a platoon and a reconnaissance squad to outflank a group of Vietnamese, cut off their retreat, kill 43 invaders, capture 28 rifles and other guns, one 60mm mortar, three 90mm rocket launchers and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. Li was decorated as a combat hero.

On June 11, a Chinese border squad, outnumbered 10 to one, repulsed four separate Vietnamese attacks, the Kunming units command said.

YUNNAN RIBAO ON WHETHER POLICIES HAVE CHANGED

HK300018 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 81 p 3

["Ideological Chat" by Bei Ye [0554 6851]: "A Talk on Whether Policies Have Changed"]

[Text] Have the party's policies changed yet? This is a question frequently discussed among some cadres and masses. Some say: the current policies are good, but we are afraid that they might be changed soon; while others hold: the current policies are changing. In such a situation, people would have some opinions and doubts whenever a new specific measure is adopted. Although most people doubt that "the policy will change," they are not really sure that the policy will not change. They wonder if they would know what to do "when changes really happen." Thus, they conclude that they should prepare themselves "for rainy days."

It is understandable that such a situation would arise among some cadres and the masses, because they have learned a lesson from history. In the previous few years, particularly during the "Great Cultural Revolution," policies were changed randomly and frequently. The broad masses of cadres and the masses suffered enough from "frequent changes of policies." Despite the fact that party organizations at all levels have vigorously publicized and implemented the party's line and policies since the third plenary session, the people still have lingering fear. "It takes more than one day for the river to freeze three feet deep," and it is not at all surprising that they have these worries. At the same time, the fact that people are worrying if the party's policies will change shows that they are concerned for state affairs. This indirectly shows that the party's policies are correct, and have proceeded from the actual situation; they represent the basic interests of the masses, and the people have benefitted from them. Thus, the policies are warmly supported by the masses. Of course, the fear of change will certainly affect the people's view of the situation. It will affect the further implementation of the party's line and policies as well as the further consolidation and development of the very good situation. Therefore, it is imperative to treat this matter seriously.

We must specifically analyze the question of whether the policies change; that is to say, we should analyze whether they are changes of basic policies, or changes of specific measures in the policies. "Frequent changes of policies" mainly means fluctuations of basic policies. If we consider the matter from this viewpoint, the policies stipulated at the third plenary session have not been changed. Have we changed the policy of emancipating our minds, using our brains, seeking truth from facts and uniting together to strive forward? No. We have not and will not change it.

Emancipating our minds means seeking truth from facts and proceeding from the actual situation; while uniting together to strive forward means we will act in concerted effort to strive for the realization of the four modernizations. Are these not exactly the guide that all of us should follow? The current further economic readjustment and the further accomplishment of stability and unity certainly will not change the line and policies stipulated at the third plenary session. Instead, they have further implemented the line and policies stipulated at the third plenary session and specifically manifested the spirit of the third plenary session, at which erroneous "leftist" guiding ideology was corrected. The party's ideological and political line has not changed. And policies which manifest the spirit of the line, such as policies on cadres, intellectuals, minority nationalities and the economy have not changed. Regarding the rural areas, various forms of production responsibility system have been implemented; priority has been given to work points when distributing grain rations; more freedom has been given and country fair trade is permitted, and the procurement quotas have been lowered. These basic policies are formed on the basis of summing up the positive and negative experiences over the past years, and practice has proven that they tally with the actual situation of our current agricultural production and the basic interests of the masses. Before the agricultural production level has been basically raised, we must persist in these basic policies and uphold seeking truth from facts and proceeding from the actual situation; we cannot and must not change them randomly and frequently.

With changes of the situation and development in understanding, some specific stipulations of the basic policies will correspondingly be modified, perfected and developed. This is absolutely essential. For example, further readjustment in the national economy was proposed at the third plenary session. However, at that time, the ideology of the whole party was not united and we had not rid ourselves of "leftist" ideology in guiding of our work. Thus, readjustment work was not effectively implemented in actual work. The central work conference decided to make a sufficient retreat, and proposed a solution to cope with the situation. At the third plenary session, there were no specific regulations in the two agricultural documents regarding the production responsibility systems of "assigning fixed output or full responsibility to each household" which are currently practiced in some areas. These responsibility systems are supplements and elaborations of the two documents, based on the recent practices and experiences of the masses. They are certainly not expedient measures; instead, they are relatively long-termed policies with good prospects. This is a kind of change. However, the aim of this change is to promote socialist construction, and the change tallies with the interests of the whole party and the people throughout the country. The change will only promote the development of production and better the lives of the people; it will certainly not do the opposite.

In conclusion, the line of our party has not changed since the third plenary session, nor have the party's basic policies in various aspects. In other words, all effective measures beneficial to the development of production and the consolidation of collective economy, and measures which can increase the masses' income and improve their lives, will be resolutely implemented in future and will not be changed. If there are to be any changes, they are changes to eliminate all impractical ideas and subjective things in our work and to get rid of things that do not tally with the interests of the party and the people, so that our cause can develop in a healthier way. This is exactly what the line of the third plenary session demands us to achieve. It is the consistent policy of our party and the people's government that we strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship and combat active counter-revolutionaries, criminals and profiteers. In the previous period, we did not pay attention to grasping this work. The fact that we are stressing it now does not imply that there will be "changes" or "retreats."

We must adopt an attitude of dialectical materialism when analyzing the question of whether or not the line and policies adopted at the third plenary session have changed. We must notice the rational and essential nature of changes in some specific policies and regulations as well as the persistent and stable nature of the party's basic policies. We must not doubt or suspect the party when we get wind of something or notice some changes in specific regulations; that would cause certain economic losses. We must firmly believe that the line and policies adopted at the third plenary session will be upheld for a considerable time to come.

SHAANXI RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK300001 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Correct the Attitude Toward Mao Zedong Thought"]

[Text] The "Resolution on Certain Questions in The History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" unanimously adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has made a correct appraisal of Mao Zedong Thought, expounded the great significance of upholding Mao Zedong Thought and pointed out: "Mao Zedong Thought is the valuable spiritual asset of our party. It will be our guide to action for a long time to come." It insisted that we must continue to uphold Mao Zedong Thought, constantly study the important writings of Chairman Mao and study and apply in earnest the stand, viewpoint and method of Mao Zedong Thought in studying the new situation and solving the new problems arising in the course of practice, so as to enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the Central Committee and its leading comrades have made a correct appraisal of Mao Zedong Thought and called for comprehensively and accurately studying and applying Mao Zedong Thought and using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the guide to our actions. The appraisal of Mao Zedong Thought in this "resolution" has been based on the consistent thinking of the CCP Central Committee by drawing on the views of the whole party, and affirmed by means of a resolution. However, in recent years, because understanding has not been accurate enough and attitude not correct enough, there has been less organized and controlled study of Chairman Mao's writing among the party members, cadres and masses, and the question of an atmosphere of study simply does not arise. This kind of situation is not in keeping with the spirit of the "resolution" and is extremely unfavorable to the ideological transformation of people and to the four modernizations. It goes without saying that in order to uphold, study, apply and develop Mao Zedong thought so that this "most important heritage" of the Chinese communists could bring its tremendous power into play and radiate greater brilliance, we must clarify certain confused and erroneous understanding and correct the attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought.

First, it is extremely necessary to strictly distinguish between the scientific thinking of Mao Zedong Thought, which took shape after long historical tests, and the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years. The "resolution" has scientifically discussed and clearly defined this question. As long as we conscientiously study and carefully grasp them, it will not be difficult to distinguish between them. Mao Zedong Thought is Marxism-Leninism applied and developed in China. It constitutes a correct theory, a body of correct principles and a summary of the experiences that have been confirmed in the practice of the Chinese revolution, and a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Chinese Communist Party. Many outstanding leaders of our party made important contributions to the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought, and they are synthesized in the scientific works of Comrade Mao Zedong. Since the "seventh party congress," the party has affirmed Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party. Since Mao Zedong Thought has its scientific implications, it is the correct theory of the Chinese revolution tested and developed in practice.

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Therefore, the incorrect sayings of Comrade Mao Zedong, including the mistakes he made in his later years, naturally should not be incorporated in this scientific theory, but should be strictly differentiated. Facts have proven that the following two erroneous tendencies have one point in common: They have not made this kind of distinction. Because of the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years, some comrades have attempted to negate the scientific value of Mao Zedong Thought and negate its guiding role in our revolution and construction. This attitude is completely wrong. It is as stupid and ridiculous as throwing the baby out with the bath water. On the other hand, some comrades have adopted a dogmatic attitude toward the sayings of Comrade Mao Zedong and regarded whatever he said as immutable truth which must be mechanically applied everywhere. They are unwilling to admit honestly that he made mistakes in his later years, and even try to stick to them in our new activities. This attitude is also completely wrong. The living soul of Marxism consists of making a specific analysis of specific conditions. We must also adopt this scientific attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought. Totally repudiating and uncritically copying everything indiscriminately, or going from one extreme to another, are both un-Marxist attitudes.

Secondly, we cannot confuse the study, belief and pursuit of truth with the cult of personality. Some comrades are worried that advocating studying Chairman Mao's works will again result in a cult of personality. Such worries are groundless. There is a basic distinction between studying the leader's scientific theory and the cult of personality. Comrade Mao Zedong made the greatest contribution to the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought. The quantity, richness of content and profundity of thought of Comrade Mao Zedong's works cannot be matched by any of the other comrades in our party. The study of Mao Zedong Thought should be mainly integrated with the practice of studying Chairman Mao's scientific works. The object is to remould our ideology, make a success of our work and promote the development of revolution and construction. However, the cult of personality is a thing with pronounced feudal superstitious tinge. It defies a certain leader, looks upon him as a savior and regards "all his words as the truth" and "one single word from him as worth ten thousand words." It negates the law of historical development and the decisive role of the masses, and is completely incompatible with historical materialism. In the past, our party and the Chinese people suffered a great deal from the cult of personality. We should firmly bear in mind this historical lesson. Communists and revolutionaries must not go in for the cult of personality and must absolutely not discard the study, belief and pursuit of the truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Furthermore, we must draw a clear distinction between Lin Biao's sham advocacy of studying Chairman Mao's works and the genuine study by the masses. Since the affirmation of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party, many of the speeches of the responsible comrade of the CCP Central Committee and certain documents of the party have pointed out the need to study Chairman Mao's works. As early as May 1949, Comrade Zhou Enlai in an article entitled "Learn From Mao Zedong" pointed out the correct attitude toward studying Mao Zedong Thought. In the latter part of the 1950's, an atmosphere of studying Chairman Mao's works had already taken shape throughout the country. From this we can see that the people afraid to again study or to again advocate and organize the study of Chairman Mao's works because they think that advocacy of studying Chairman Mao's works was started by Lin Biao are actually under a great misconception. Proceeding from the need to usurp party leadership and state power, Lin Biao in the early part of the 1960's took advantage of the enthusiasm of the masses for studying Chairman Mao's works to initiate a "living study and application" mass movement and adopted the method of "extolling to death" to lead the mass activities of studying Chairman Mao's works astray on the wrong road. The main reason why the present atmosphere of studying Chairman Mao's works is not keen is the disastrous effect of the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

However, even at that time, the masses were still genuinely and earnestly studying Chairman Mao's works. They were remolding their ideology and making a success of their work in order to discover the correct stand, viewpoint and method, and still obtained notable results. We cannot confuse Lin Biao's sham advocacy with the genuine study by the masses. Our present task is to arm ourselves with the "resolution" and get rid of the set of erroneous things practiced by the Lin Biao gang, so that the study of Chairman Mao's works will develop more extensively and penetratingly in a healthy direction.

Finally, in correcting our attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought, we must also correctly handle the relations between carrying forward and developing. Since Mao Zedong Thought is our "most important heritage," we should by rights greatly treasure and conscientiously carry forward this valuable revolutionary legacy. Carrying forward means that we must conscientiously study and thoroughly understand its spiritual essence and master its stand, viewpoint and method. As the "resolution" pointed out: "While many of Comrade Mao Zedong's important works were written during the periods of the new democratic revolution and the socialist transformation, we must still constantly study them. This is not only because one cannot cut the past off from the present, and failure to understand the past will hamper our understanding of present-day problems, but also because many of the basic theories, principles and scientific approaches set forth in these works are of universal significance and will continue to be so in the future." Developing means giving play to the style of study of combining theory and practice, applying the stand, viewpoint and method to study the new situation and solve the new problems arising in this new historical situation of the four modernizations, opening up a road of modernization suited to conditions in China and enriching and developing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In his speech at the meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "Our 'fundamental approach' to Marxism is that we should apply and advance Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Such is our unshirkable 'historical duty' as Chinese communists. Facts are abundantly clear: Under the premise of developing and advancing Mao Zedong Thought, we must strive to study it, master it and carry it forward. If we do not conscientiously study Mao Zedong Thought, and if we know absolutely nothing or very little about it, how can we talk about developing and advancing."

Correcting our attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought is a political question of overall importance and far-reaching effect. As long as we conscientiously study the "resolution," honestly deal with Mao Zedong Thought in accordance with the spirit of the "resolution," and study, apply and develop Mao Zedong Thought in the light of the practice of socialist modernization, we will be able, as pointed out by Comrade Hu Yaobang, to "guarantee the continued advance of our cause along the scientific road of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought."

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION CHANGES APPROVED

OW291325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA)--In the first half of 1981 the State Council examined and approved a number of changes among administrative divisions at and above county level in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government:

1. Luda Municipality, Liaoning Province, is renamed Dalian [1129 6647] Municipality.
2. Establishment of Tahe [1044 3109] County in Heilongjiang Province. Tahe County consists of three communes--Kaikukang, Yixiken and Shibazhan--and Tahe District, formerly in the central part of Huma County. The county seat is located in Tahe. Tahe County is placed under the leadership [Ling Dao 7325 1418] of the administrative office of Da Hingan Ling Prefecture.

3. Establishment of Mohe [3351 3109] County in Heilongjiang Province. Mohe County consists of two communes--Mohe and Xingan--and three districts--Amur, Tuqiang and Gulian--formerly in the northern part of Huma County. The county seat is located in Xilinji. Mohe County is placed under the leadership of the administrative office of Da Hinggan Ling Prefecture.
4. Restoration of Minhang [7036 5887] District in Shanghai Municipality. Minhang and Wujing areas in Xuhui District and 15 production brigades in Shanghai County are put under the jurisdiction of Minhang District.
5. Wuxing County, Zhejiang Province, is abolished. The administrative area of Wuxing County is incorporated into Huzhou Municipality.
6. Jiaxing County, Zhejiang Province, is abolished. The administrative area of Jiaxing County is incorporated into Jiaxing Municipality.
7. Shaoxing County, Zhejiang Province, is abolished. The administrative area of Shaoxing County is incorporated into Shaoxing Municipality.
8. Jinhua County, Zhejiang Province, is abolished. The administrative area of Jinhua County is incorporated into Jinhua Municipality.
9. Qu County, Zhejiang Province, is abolished. The administrative area of Qu County is incorporated into Quzhou Municipality.
10. Establishment of Cangnan [5547 0589] County in Zhejiang Province. Cangnan County has jurisdiction over Fanshan Township and 72 communes in Lingxi, Fanshan, Mazhan, Jinxiang, Qianku, Yizhan and Qiaodun Districts, formerly of Pingyang County. The county seat is located in Lingxi Township. Cangnan County is placed under the leadership of the administrative office of Wenzhou Prefecture.
11. Changwei Prefecture, Shandong Province, is renamed Weifang [3452 0972] Prefecture.
12. Establishment of Yima [5030 7456] Municipality in Henan Province. The area administered by the Yima Mining District becomes the administrative area of Yima Municipality. Leadership over Yima Municipality is entrusted to the administrative office of Luoyang Prefecture.
13. Qianyang Prefecture, Hunan Province, is renamed Huaihua [2037 0553] Prefecture.
14. Yagzhuo County, in Guilin Prefecture, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, is placed under the leadership of Guilin Municipality.
15. Establishment of Heshan [0678 1472] Municipality in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The administrative area of Heshan Municipality consists of Beisi commune, in Laibin County, where the Heshan coal mine and power station are located. Leadership over Heshan Municipality is entrusted to the administrative office of Liuzhou Prefecture.
16. Establishment of Guanling Bouyei-Miao Autonomous County in Guizhou Province. The administrative area of the former Guanling County becomes the administrative area of the autonomous county. The county seat is still located in Guansuo Township. Guanling County is abolished.
17. Restoration of Simao [1835 5403] County in Yunnan Province. The administrative area of Simao County consists of Simao Township and (?Yunxian), Zhendong, Nanping, Zhulin, Cuiyun and Dazhai communes, both of the former Simao County incorporated into Puer County. The county seat is located in Simao Township. Simao County is placed under the leadership of the administrative office of Simao Prefecture.

18. Establishment of Jinchang [6855 2490] Municipality in Gansu Province. Jinchuan Township and Ningyuanbao and Shuangwan communes, in Yongchang County, become the administrative area of Jinchang Municipality. Jinchang Municipality is under direct provincial leadership.

19. Yongchang County, in Wuwei Prefecture, Gansu Province, is placed under the leadership of Jinchang Municipality.

SUMMER GRAIN COLLECTION, PURCHASE OVERFULFILLED

OW291530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--China's rural areas had delivered and sold 9,615 million tons of summer grains to the state by July 25, 2.15 million tons more than in the same period of last year, the Ministry of Food announced here today. The ministry says that the total figure is well over the state planned quota of 9.3 million tons.

China's output of winter wheat and other summer grains this year was bigger than last year's despite a decrease in the area devoted to winter wheat and a severe drought, according to the ministry. The peasants in many areas are continuing to sell grain to the state.

China's summer grain collection and purchase account for one-fifth of the annual total.

The Chinese peasants have benefited from the state grain policy and are now possessing more grain than before, according to the ministry. China's grain output increased by 45 million tons in 1978 and 1979, but only over 5 million tons of the increased amount were delivered and sold to the state. In addition, the state has remitted the grain taxes for areas hit by natural disasters and supplied more grain to peasants who sell pigs and 180 kinds of industrial crops, native products and other products to the state. The government also timely allocates and transports grain to border areas, areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities and poor, grain-deficient areas.

Owing to the increased amount of grain in the hands of the peasants, the ministry says, the grain prices at rural markets remain stable this year and the prices for some grains are lower than in last year.

LEASING COMPANY OPENS FOR BUSINESS 29 JULY

OW291426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--The China Leasing Company Limited was declared open today by Chen Shuzi, chairman of the company, at a tea party here. The company is run by the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) and the state administration of supplies.

The leasing company will be engaged in the business of leasing both at home and abroad in the form of leasing, re-leasing, lease back, lease sale, rental, and import and export business that is directly related to leasing. At present, it mainly undertakes the business of financial leasing.

The objective of the company is to make contributions to a quicker circulation of materials, the vitalization of the national economy, the strengthening of cooperation, the promotion of production, the introduction of advanced technology and necessary equipment in various enterprises and institutions, the upgrading of products, modernization of equipment and technical innovations and the development of scientific research and tourism.

On behalf of the company, Chairman Chen Shuzi expressed the wish to establish, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, extensive contacts with the financial and leasing circles and manufactures of other countries so as to expand China's international economic cooperation.

Present at the tea party were representatives from various ministries, commissions and other related departments. Also present were Beijing-based representatives of foreign firms and banks, and visiting foreign friends from financial and banking circles.

CLASS NATURE OF WESTERNIZATION GROUP EXAMINED

HK271520 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Xia Dongyuan [1115 2639 0337]: "Questions on the Class Nature of Westernization Group"]

[Text] The class nature of the westernization group has been a subject of controversy in academic circles. Some people said that given its aim to preserve the feudal rule of the Qing government, the westernization group was of course of a feudal landlord class group. Some said that given its promotion of capitalism in the westernization effort, the westernization group should belong to a landlord class group with bourgeois leanings. Some others raised the point about the primitive bourgeoisie. In my opinion, like all historical figures and events, the class nature of the westernization group should be studied in light of the laws governing social development.

1. The Formation of the Westernization Group and Its Development

In a fundamental sense, the westernization movement was one that used the means of "learning skills from foreigners" to preserve the feudal rule of the Qing government. Due to changes in conditions and in major social contradictions, to achieve this basic aim, the objects of struggle in different periods, the countermeasures adopted and the requirements of westernization activities differed accordingly. The composition of the westernization movement and its class nature also changed with its development and the appearance of these "differences."

In the period between 1856 and 1860, the Qing government was subjected to the dual pressure of the invasion of the allied troops of Britain and France and the Taiping revolution. The Taiping army represented a serious threat to the Qing government's very existence. Guided by the idea of "choosing the lesser of two evils," some people of the Qing ruling group defined a guideline of compromising with foreign aggressors and relying on their advanced technology, chiefly military skills, to suppress the Taiping army. At that time, those who advocated drawing on the skills of foreigners and developing new military skills to effectively suppress the Taiping revolution and who got involved in such an effort became members of the westernization movement. They were chiefly high-ranking officials, like Yi Xin, Wen Xiaong, Zeng Guofan, Li Hongzhang and Zuo Zongtang and compradors and enlightened landlords and gentry with comprador leanings, like Qian Dingming, Yang Fang, Ding Richang, Feng Guifen, and so forth.

The westernization group's above guideline proved effective. The uprisings of the people of the whole country chiefly represented by the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom were gradually suppressed. But at the same time that Chinese and foreign reactionaries acted in collusion in suppressing the Taiping army, the invasion of foreign capitalism assumed more serious proportions. Basing themselves on the unequal "Tianjin Treaty" and "Beijing Treaty" and taking advantage of the so-called "rapprochement between China and foreign countries," the aggressors strengthened their political, economic and cultural invasion. They especially strengthened their economic invasion. Commodity imports and the exports of low-priced raw materials increased sharply.

The volume of import and export trade between China and foreign countries rose from 20 or 30 million "customs taels" [taels based on customs requirements] a year between the 1840's and the 1850's to a figure of from 100 million to over 300 million "customs taels" a year from the 1860's or 1870's to the 1890's. This meant a rapid increase in the loss of benefits on China's part, thus accelerating the disintegration of the natural economy based on a feudal society. The greed of the aggressors was insatiable. To enlarge their spheres of influence, they upset the situation of "rapprochement between China and foreign countries" and resorted to force. Following czarist Russia's occupation of Yili in 1871, Japan launched a war of aggression against Taiwan in 1874. This was closely followed by provocations on the part of Britain, France and other countries. The invasion of foreign capitalism became the main threat to the Qing government. Therefore, the westernization group shifted its emphasis from the suppression of internal rebels to prevention of foreign aggression. The prevention of foreign aggression mainly took the form of economic competition with foreign businessmen and the strengthening of the building of naval forces and coastal and border defenses. At that time, the membership of the westernization group underwent a great change. It was that all those who advocated "acquiring foreigners' skills" in resisting foreign aggression or "competing with foreign businessmen for profits" and who participated in such activities became members of the westernization group. Apart from those original members and more of those who came over from among stubborn bureaucrats, the westernization group was joined by large numbers of compradors and landlords, officials and intellectuals with capitalist and reformist leanings, such as Tang Tingshu, Zheng Guanying, Mao Jianzhong, Gong Shoutu, and so forth. Measures to resist foreign aggression militarily and the effort to "complete with foreign businessmen for profits" economically promoted each other. Almost all the advocates of westernization unanimously realized that to keep ourselves from being insulted, we must be powerful. To be really powerful, we must be rich. To get rich, we could do nothing but develop modern industry and commerce. Resisting the invasion of foreign capitalism in seeking power and wealth was a prominent feature that characterized the westernization group at this stage. Some conciliators among the advocates of westernization (including a small number of people like Li Hongzhang) called for power and wealth but in practice they were not active in resisting foreign aggression and insisted on seeking peace. This was a problem of contradiction between political and diplomatic policies and the aims of the westernization movement. Though related to the westernization movement, this was not the main aspect of the movement. Nor did this represent the main trend among the advocates of westernization.

2. Capitalism Was Developed To Preserve the Feudal Rule of the Qing Government

Judging from the above, be it a case of "learning foreigners' skills" in order to suppress the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, beginning with the early 1860's, or a case of "learning foreigners' skills" after the mid-1870's in order to resist the invasion of foreign capitalism, the westernization group's basic aim was to preserve the feudal rule of the Qing government. Of course, various members of the westernization group differed in their starting points or their points of emphasis. For example, some were prompted by profit motives and some by a desire to keep China from being insulted by foreigners. All such motives did not depart from the orbit of this main aim. But a subjective goal is one thing. Objective results are quite another. Even results contrary to a subjective goal may be achieved. This is because the intentions of various members of society vary greatly. These contradictory intentions compete with each other. The outcome often proves contrary to people's expectations. This, in a fundamental sense, is because various individuals' intentions are always subordinated to the "hidden laws" within a society (refer to the "Final Conclusions of Feuerbach and German Classical Philosophy"). After the middle period of the Qing Dynasty, capitalism in its budding stages showed development.

Its conflict with the bonds of feudalism became very clear. The work done by landlord class reformists like Wei Yuan and others was a reflection of such a conflict and an attempt at its solution. This showed that the trend toward the development of capitalism had become an objective economic law independent of people's will. After the opium war, invasion by foreign capitalism increased, bringing about the accelerated sabotage of the feudal economic structure, creating free labor, a market and other conditions needed by capitalism, and thus stimulating the development of the trend toward capitalism. But such a trend of development met with the resistance of stubborn feudal forces. The westernization group overcame such resistance, enabling capitalism to develop. It introduced advanced Western technology and created and developed modern capitalist industrial enterprises running counter to its own goal.

Such military industries as the Jiangnan manufacturing bureau, the Mawei shipping administration, and so forth, which were of a capitalist nature were first started in the 1860's. We said that military industries were of a capitalist nature, because: 1) The law of value played a part in starting military industries and in their operation. The westernization group considered it too expensive to buy arms from abroad. Therefore, it set up its own factories. In the process of production, it tried all it could to cut down costs, so that the "prices worked out for products were still low enough." 2) In "Das Kapital," Marx told us that once given the garb of commodities--value--products are likely to become commodities put on the market. In fact, the Qing government calculated the value of arms allotted to various barracks from arms factories. That being so, arms assumed the nature of commodities. Moreover, from 1874, the Tianjin manufacturing bureau, and so forth, successively kept business records of profits from the sales of arms. 3) Many of the workers of manufacturing bureaus were laborers. Some of them were technicians hired from factories abroad. Their wages generally ranged from 10 to 30 or 40 yuan. 4) With the law of value at work, some products were sold in the form of commodities. Laborers sold their labor. Then, there was not the least doubt that the law of surplus value was playing a part in arms factories. Their being of a capitalist nature was self-evident.

Such civil industrial enterprises as steamers, cables, textiles, coal and charcoal, coal mining, smelting, and so forth, which were started from the 1870's, aimed at exploiting surplus value. The capitalist nature of commodity production was quite obvious. What must be made clear here is that the law of value and the law of surplus value applied to military industries had a stimulating effect on the establishment of civil industries. For example, the Jilong coal mine was started, because the coal needed by the Fuzhou shipping administration and for gunboats was "too expensive, being imported from abroad." ("Report by the British Consulate at Danshui" in 1872) The Pingquan copper mine was launched, because the Tianjin machinery bureau needed copper for making bullets and the like. Its "copper needs are obtained from abroad. Arranging for their purchase and transportation is difficult. The price is high and the source of supply may not be steady." ("Please Start the Pingquan Copper Mine" by Li Hongzhang in 1881) China started its own mining and industrial undertakings, because coal and copper from abroad were too expensive. This demonstrated the role of the law of value. Given the supply of low-priced fuels and raw materials, military industries could make their products cheaper than those bought from abroad. This, on the one hand, met the government's demand for "an assessment of the costs of production after the appropriation of funds for the relevant projects." On the other, it satisfied the desire of bureaucrats to line their own pockets. This again showed that the law of surplus value applied to military industries had a stimulating effect on civil enterprises.

From this, it can be seen that modern military and civil industries are linked by internal economic laws. They constitute a whole. Such "a whole" I call "the embryo of bureaucrat capitalism."

Such bureaucrat capitalism in its "embryonic" form had an aspect that met the needs of foreign aggressors, but its main aspect was the national nature of its resistance against foreign capitalism. It had an aspect that called for the suppression of national capitalism, but its main aspect was the stimulation of the development of national capitalism.

Capitalism is the opposite of feudalism. With its aim of preserving the feudal rule of the Qing government, the westernization group unconsciously lapsed into an opposite direction.

3. The Feudal Class Nature of the Westernization Group Gradually Changes With the Development of Capitalism

With the development of capitalist enterprises, the feudal landlords that invested in modern industrial and commercial undertakings gradually transformed from feudal landlords into the bourgeoisie. This is not rare in the history of the world and of China. Applying this principle to the assessment of the westernization group could not be more appropriate.

The westernization group was originally an extremely complicated group. Its membership was a mixture of bureaucrats, compradors, landlords and gentry, businessmen and intellectuals. With the development of the westernization movement, it was also continuously marked by such conditions as realignment, division and transformation. Given a new situation, realignment was inevitably followed by division. This chiefly found expression in the following: 1) The westernization group originally followed a guideline of compromising and colluding with foreign countries. But after the mid-1870's, with foreign aggression constituting a major threat to the Qing government, most of its members switched over to resisting foreign aggression. An extremely small number of people represented by Li Hongzhang still adhered to the guideline of compromise. 2) Industrial undertakings represented by the westernization group showed definite development from the 1870's to the 1880's. The development of capitalism called for an appropriate democratic system politically and for the abolition of "official supervision" and the introduction of democratic management by wealthy businessmen. But the Qing government gradually strengthened the officials' power to exercise supervision. This was especially the case after the Sino-French war. This led to a new division among the advocates of westernization. Some people made or tended toward a breakaway from the westernization group's way of doing things--setting up enterprises on their own and transforming themselves into national capitalists. Some others explicitly demanded that constitutional monarchy be introduced into China and that autocratic monarchy be modified in some respects, so as to effect a transformation into bourgeois reformism. Most of these people in the former or latter case were originally representatives of the feudal landlord class. Their breakaway or transformation was not directly from the feudal landlord class to national capitalism and reformism but from "embryonic" bureaucrat capitalism. This showed that the westernization group was not a feudal landlord group but one with capitalist tendencies and of a capitalist nature.

Such was actually the case. Most of the members of the westernization group were the shareholders and owners of westernized enterprises. Compradors, such as Tang Tingshu and Xu Run, and businessmen of the old type, like Zhu Qiang and Zhu Qizhao (brothers), who started out as bureaucrats and landlords, were also mostly shareholders or owners and managers of enterprises. At the initial stage of the westernization movement, Yang Zonglian, son of Yang Yanjun who was a magistrate of Feicheng County, Shandong, worked for the Qing army in a certain capacity taking care of army provisions, steamships and other affairs. Later, he was assigned to the land and water administration of Taiwan and put in charge of the north-south railroad of Taiwan. "He also took charge of commercial and foreign affairs and the business of building up a new port." ("Memorial by Tu Guanglu," vol 3) At the same time, he was an investor in the Shanghai textile machinery bureau and other enterprises and was for a time appointed director of the bureau.

If Yang Zonglian was a representative of those transformed from small feudal landlord officials into the bourgeoisie in the westernization movement, then Sheng Xuanhuai was a typical example of those middle feudal bureaucrat landlords who were transformed into the bourgeoisie. Sheng Xuanhuai's father, Sheng Kang, was an official responsible for the enforcement of the salt laws in Hebei. He himself was a feudal intellectual who had won the title of Xiucal under the civil service examination system. In 1870, he joined Li Hongzhang's group and participated in westernization activities. In 1872, after he participated in arranging for the establishment of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, he vigorously devoted himself to running coal and iron mines, textile mills, telegraph offices and other enterprises. Apart from being an actual shareholder, he "verbally pledged to buy large numbers of shares not backed up with capital." ("The Biography of Mr Mao Xiangbo" by Zhang Ruogu, p 138) This staunch advocate of westernization had transformed into one of the bourgeoisie. His transformation more or less pointed to the bourgeois nature of the westernization group.

Many of the high-ranking feudal officials among the advocates of westernization were also investors in westernized enterprises. When setting up the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, Li Hongzhang invested 50,000 taels of silver. ("Chapter on Sailing, History of Communications," vol 1, p 140) Wang Wenshao, who was transformed from a diehard into someone with leanings toward advocating westernization, was promoted from an imperial inspector to the governor of Zhidi. He held many shares in westernized enterprises. When Sheng Xuanhuai and others set up the China commercial bank in 1896, "500 shares were kept" for Wang. ("Yu's Works," vol 25, p 38)

The above several cases showed that among the advocates of westernization, everyone from small officials to high-ranking bureaucrats was an exploiter of surplus value, to varying degrees. Even without investing any money, they might divide up surplus value by using such means as holding "shares given for free." Thus, those among the advocates of westernization who had a feudal landlord class background turned bourgeois or developed bourgeois tendencies.

4. The Westernization Group Is the Bureaucrat-Capitalist Class in Its Embryonic Form

The transformation of feudal landlord bureaucrats into the bourgeoisie was an outcome that they had not expected. Their transformation showed that the westernization group was no longer a group of the feudal landlord class but one that exceeded the bounds of the landlord class and was tinged with a bourgeois nature. Such a group I call "the embryo of the bureaucrat-capitalist class." The so-called "embryo" was compatible with "embryonic bureaucrat capitalism." On the one hand, it was highly feudal and suggestive of comprador practices to a degree. On the other, it played a role in resisting foreign capitalism and played a role in stimulating national capitalism. At that time, many investors in westernized enterprises were national capitalists. Some members of the westernization group were people who were national capitalists or bourgeois reformists, or who showed such leanings. Therefore, it is very difficult to draw a clear line of distinction in some areas between embryonic capitalism and national capitalism and between the bureaucrat-capitalist class in its initial form and the national bourgeoisie.

On the whole, the westernization group was of the nature of the bureaucrat-capitalist class in its initial form. As far as development was concerned, the bourgeois nature of the westernization group in its early and latter stages varied in degree. Compradors or people with comprador leanings joined the westernization group in the 1860's. But its feudal nature represented its basic aspect. Such a feudal nature was not the dominating factor. Due to the establishment of military industries of a capitalist nature and the influence of foreign capitalism, the leaders of the westernization group like Li Hongzhang already showed leanings toward capitalism.

After several years of involvement in westernization, he said in 1865: "With foreign machines put into use, farming, weaving, printing, pottery and other things can be taken care of. This helps supply daily necessities for the people. Such machines were not originally made for military purposes. The wonderful thing about them is that they can harness water and fire, thus saving manpower and material." He praised Western countries for "conferring titles of ranking officials" on those inventors. This showed that he came to realize the new productive forces. He also said: "I expect that several decades hence, the rich peasants and big businessmen of China will try to make profits by imitating the foreigners in building machines." ("Memorial to the Throne, Collected Works of Li Wenzhong," vol 9, p 34) This showed that he looked forward to the development of capitalist relations of production among the people. Was this not a prominent bourgeois tendency? After the mid-1870's, with the development of capitalist civil westernized industrial enterprises, the bourgeois nature of the high-ranking officials of the westernization group also continuously increased. Some of them, such as Zhang Shusheng, governor of Guangdong and Guangxi demanded the rapid development of a capitalist economy. As far as the superstructure was concerned, they also suggested using the Western democratic political "system" as a basis for changing the feudal despotic "system" of China. ("Author's Preface, Sensational Remarks in Times of Peace" by Zheng Gyanying, and Zheng Shusheng's Letter.") Zhang Shusheng believed that in learning from Western capitalist countries, if we "follow their ways but not their system," we could not achieve the aim of being healthy and powerful. It cannot be denied that if it was not of a bourgeois nature, how could the westernization group have shown such an understanding?

XIN SHI QI ARTICLE DISCUSSES CONCEPT OF FREEDOM

HK230713 Beijing XIN SHI QI in Chinese No 4 Apr 81 pp 2-4

[Article by Liu Mengyi [0491 1125 0034] and Zhang Zhenguo [1728 2182 0948]: "Also Discuss Freedom"]

[Text] At present, freedom has become a subject which some young people talk a great deal about. How should we regard freedom under the capitalist system? How should we regard freedom under the socialist system? What is the view of the working class and the laboring people on freedom? What is the view of the bourgeoisie on freedom? We would like to say something concerning this subject.

Freedom Is Not an Abstract Concept

Freedom is a beautiful word. People have yearned for freedom throughout the ages and fought for it. They had "rather die than lose it." Notwithstanding, the concept of freedom entails class character. The same word will have different meanings at various times.

In ancient Rome, freedom meant the struggle of slaves and common people in their fight against slave owners and aristocrats to liberate themselves from oppression and exploitation. In old China under protracted feudal rule, freedom meant the struggle of the people in their fight for the power to be the masters of their own affairs. The bourgeoisie held the banner of freedom the highest and took "natural rights" as its theoretical basis. It also preached slogans such as "freedom, equality and universal love," "emancipation of each individual's character," and "political liberty," and so forth. These slogans once played a positive role in mobilizing and using the broad masses of people to fight against the landlord class and promoted the development of history. However, we should also realize that even during the time when the bourgeoisie was in the ascendant and fighting against feudal rule, the freedom which the bourgeoisie preached was very specific, not an abstract concept. In other words, the so-called freedom of the bourgeoisie was, in essence, the freedom of the bourgeois class, which did not include the freedom of the working class and the laboring people.

It was only the freedom of the capitalist who owned capital, the freedom of trade and the freedom of invading and plundering others. When the bourgeoisie changed from liberal bourgeoisie into a monopoly capitalist class, the nature of freedom which the bourgeoisie preached was further revealed. The bourgeoisie advertised that freedom was absolute and abstract and represented the interests of all and denied its specific class nature. However, when the freedom which the working class and the laboring people sought encroached on the basic interest of capitalism, the bourgeoisie would become cold-blooded and politically persecute or even resort to force to suppress the working class and laboring masses. All this has shown the hypocrisy and fraudulent nature of the freedom which the bourgeoisie preached.

Therefore, it is completely wrong and harmful to accept the viewpoint which regards freedom as an abstract concept.

Freedom Is Not Isolated

In the eyes of Marxists, freedom is another great word. It has encouraged the working class and the laboring masses to carry out a great struggle to fight against capitalism and all exploiting systems. However, Marxists also maintain that freedom does not exist in isolation no matter how "powerful" it is, it is closely connected with all kinds of social formations. The intention and extension of freedom differ greatly or even entirely in different social formations. Furthermore, in certain social formations freedom is inseparable from the political and economic systems and the ideology of that society. Freedom will incessantly change with the transformation, change and development of the social and economic systems as well as the ideology. It is an idealistic and metaphysical viewpoint to regard freedom as an isolated and static concept which has nothing to do with the overall society.

The freedom of the capitalist society is inseparable from the capital and currency of the bourgeoisie. Furthermore, ideologically it represents the capital and currency of the bourgeoisie. When the bourgeoisie was in the ascendant, it sought the freedom which would ensure the establishment of the capitalist kingdom characterized by free competition. When the bourgeoisie became the monopoly capitalist class, it interpreted freedom as the "right to vote which is restricted solely to property owners."

The freedom of the working class is entirely different from that of the bourgeoisie. The freedom of the working class reflects the will and desire of the majority of people. That will and desire can only be realized under the socialist system. However, even under the socialist system, the freedom of the working class and laboring masses does not exist in isolation. It is restricted by the economic foundation of the socialist society and conforms with the political, economic and legal systems of the socialist society. Such freedom manifests itself in the following aspects:

First, the freedom of the socialist society should be in concert and identical with the progress of socialist democratization. Due to the fact that socialism is a brand-new system, it needs a rather concise process. With the continuous improvement of the socialist system, the democratization and socialist freedom in our country have also been increasingly strengthened. It is unrealistic and unfeasible to seek the so-called "ideal of freedom" in an isolated way without linking it with the democratization of our country.

Second, the freedom of the socialist society is connected with the socialist legal system. Marxists always maintain that the freedom of the working class and the legal system of the socialist society are the two aspects of the unity of contradictions. The legal system of the socialist society is a concentrated manifestation of the class will of the working class and the laboring masses. It guarantees the basic freedom for the broad masses of people so that they will no longer be exploited and oppressed. The freedom of any individual should not run counter to the basic interests of the broad masses of people.

Therefore, under socialist conditions, the working class and the broad masses of laboring people enjoy the fullest and most comprehensive freedom of speech, press, assembly, association and demonstration and so forth. However, their freedom should not go against the four basic principles and the constitution. Otherwise, this kind of "freedom" will no longer be the freedom of the working class.

Third, the freedom of the socialist society is connected with socialist discipline. Under socialist conditions, democracy is inseparable from centralism. Therefore, people can exercise their democratic rights only under the guidance of centralism. Furthermore, freedom should neither be separated from discipline nor run counter to the will and desire of the majority of people. Democracy and centralism on the one hand and freedom and discipline on the other are two aspects of a thing. There is no freedom which is not restricted or kept within certain bounds. Even in capitalist countries which claim to be the "free world," there is no limitless freedom. We should neither place freedom above everything else nor regard it as the ultimate. One of the main advantages of our socialist system over the capitalist system is that the socialist system has a higher degree of organization, discipline and planning than the capitalist system and other social systems in which all exploiting classes are in a dominant position. We have overcome many difficulties and achieved great success by relying on these advantages. Taking freedom as everything is tantamount to negating the socialist system. Therefore, freedom under certain conditions should not be separated from centralism. It should be governed by discipline. This is one of the most striking differences between the freedom of the working class and that of the bourgeoisie.

Freedom Is Not Absolute

At present, there are some young people who are seeking "limitless freedom of speech" and "absolute freedom for individuals." They believe that this is the freedom of the capitalist West. This is a complete misunderstanding. Freedom at any time is restrained and restricted by certain social and historical conditions. The freedom of capitalist society is aimed at maintaining the system of private ownership. Under the capitalist system, can the working class and the laboring masses say and do as they please? Can they heartily enjoy "limitless freedom of speech" and "absolute freedom for individuals?" The answer is no. Up to now, no such capitalist country has existed. Even bourgeois politicians admit this fact without mincing words. As Lenin pointed out: "In a society based on money and power where the laboring masses become beggars and a handful of rich people become parasites, it is impossible to have a true and practical 'freedom.'" ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 1, p 650) In order to consolidate its rule, the bourgeois class itself is restrained by its own self-styled discipline and laws. It is not allowed to say or do anything as it pleases.

Since there is no "limitless freedom of speech" in capitalist society, will there be such a freedom in socialist society? Under the socialist system, people enjoy extensive freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession and demonstration, and the state materially and legally ensures that they enjoy such freedom. This demonstrates the advantages of the socialist system. However, under socialist conditions, nobody is allowed to say and do what he pleases and enjoy "limitless freedom," because class struggle still exists and there are still antiparty and antisocialist elements, counterrevolutionary elements, criminals, embezzlers, grafters and profiteers and enemy agents in the socialist society. We should on no account give these hostile elements "limitless freedom of speech." We should deprive them of their freedom of speech if it harms the interests of the people. Thus even within the whole people there exists the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual, the relationship between the part and the whole and the relationship between the immediate interests and long-term ones. On other words, when the interests of the state and collective contradict those of the individual, the interests of the individual should be subordinate to the interests of the state and collective.

The words and actions of each and every individual should represent the whole class and country and be "restricted" to the discipline of the collective interests in order to maintain the overall interests and ensure the long-term development.

To push the theory of "limitless freedom," some people went so far as to say that "it is absolutely correct for people to pursue indiscriminately whatever they choose." In fact, this was a view which Lenin had repudiated long ago. Lenin pointed out that the practitioners of the empty talk of the petite bourgeoisie (such as the Narodniks in Russia) took the stand of the petite bourgeoisie and preached the voluntarist concept of the history of heroes. The "maintained that it was absolutely correct for people to pursue whatever they choose and that such a fact was independent of any causes. They also negated the existence of the objective laws of the natural world and society." They were typical idealists and metaphysicians who talked nonsense and told lies. Due to its economic position, the petite bourgeoisie was narrow-minded and always acted blindly. The fact that it preached "limitless freedom" fully laid bare its class nature characterized by narrowmindedness and blindness. China was a boundless ocean of the petite bourgeoisie. Thus we should particularly be on guard against those who are good at using high-flown words and preaching the theory of "limitless freedom." We should pay attention to examining what kind of class brand has been stamped on them.

Of course, we should also realize that the political life of our party and state was abnormal and that unhealthy work styles, such as the bureaucratic work style, "rule by the voice of one man alone" and patriarchy, have grown over the past few years. Some problems existed in the implementation of the clauses in the constitution concerning people's rights of democracy and freedom. Some leading cadres failed to respect the masses' rights of democracy and freedom. There were some defects in the existing leadership system and the ways and means for realizing democracy and freedom should be further studied and improved. All this has impeded in varying degrees the realization of the people's rights of freedom and democracy as stipulated in our constitution. In particular, during the 10 years of chaos, the masses, rights of freedom and democracy were ruthlessly trampled upon. After the smashing of the "gang of four," it is natural and expected that the masses desire more democracy and freedom. The party Central Committee has adopted a series of measures to expand socialist democracy. In particular, the people's rights of democracy and freedom have been further ensured after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Of course, more efforts are needed in this respect. It is precisely due to this reason that we should, under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee, constantly improve socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, adhere to the four basic principles and truly ensure people's rights of freedom. Only thus can we maintain the political situation of stability and unity and promote the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

CHINA DAILY ON PRC'S TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM

HK241302 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the CCP Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," adopted at the party's sixth session, says: "From the inception of the People's Republic of China in October 1949 to 1956, our party led the whole people in gradually realizing the transition from new democracy to socialism."

The question of when China entered the socialist stage was not wholly agreed upon in the past. Some said that the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 was a "thorough victory" of new democracy and the beginning of the historical stage of socialism.

Others said the transition from capitalism to socialism began after the founding of the People's Republic of China. Both these assumptions are incorrect.

If the founding of the People's Republic of China marked the "thorough victory" of new democracy, why would it have been necessary to launch land reform programs in newly-liberated areas, or to carry out the peaceful liberation of Xizang (Tibet)?

These were clearly the tasks of a new democratic period and not those of a socialist period.

Historical Stage

If the founding of the PRC was the beginning of the historical stage of socialism, the new democracy stage would have been skipped. This is certainly contrary to historical fact.

In his 1940 article "On New Democracy," Comrade Mao Zedong wrote that the new democracy stage was clearly transitional and clearly indispensable.

He wrote: This new democratic republic will be different from the old European-American form of capitalist republic under bourgeois dictatorship, which is the old democratic form and already out of date.

"On the other hand, it will also be different from the socialist republic of the Soviet-type under the dictatorship of the proletariat which is already flourishing in the USSR, and which, moreover, will be established in all the capitalist countries and will undoubtedly become the dominant form of state and governmental structure in all the industrially advanced countries. However, for a certain historical period, this form is not suitable for the revolutions in the colonial and semicolonial countries.

"During this period, therefore, a third form of state must be adopted in the revolutions of all colonial and semicolonial countries, namely, the new democratic republic. This form suits a certain historical period and is therefore transitional; nevertheless, it is a form which is necessary and cannot be dispensed with."

And Article 1 of the "common program" passed by the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in 1949 states: "The People's Republic of China is a state of new democracy, that is, the people's democracy."

Transition Period

Socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce from 1952 to 1956 marked the transition period of new democracy to socialism.

The contradictions that were to be solved by a socialist revolution were the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

As such, the resolution of the Eighth National Congress of the CCP in 1956 declared: "This socialist reform has now achieved decisive victory. This shows that contradictions between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in our country have fundamentally been solved.

"The system of class exploitation which has a history of several thousand years has fundamentally concluded, and the system of a socialist society has already been fundamentally set up in China."

The resolution of the sixth plenary session reaffirms this postulation. It is therefore correct to say that the transition from new democracy to socialism was realized in the first years after the founding of the PRC.

ANHUI CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING ON SOCIAL ORDER

OW300921 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting on judicial and public security work called by the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee in Hefei ended today. The meeting called on the entire party to mobilize, make comprehensive efforts and strive to basically improve social order throughout the province. At the meeting, attending comrades heard a report by Comrade Zhang Jingfu about the party's sixth plenary session, earnestly studied relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee and discussed them freely in the light of actual conditions in the province. They pledged themselves to further study the guidelines of the sixth plenary session, resolutely implement the tasks put forth in the documents of the CCP Central Committee and work hard to basically improve the social order in the province.

The meetings stressed that in order to improve the social order in the province, it is necessary to do the following:

1. All party organizations should mobilize and make comprehensive efforts. Party committees at all levels must define the division of labor and secretaries in charge of judicial and public security work and other secretaries must make comprehensive efforts to lead the work.
2. Those who commit serious crimes should be expeditiously punished. Various localities must punish harshly and promptly according to law those who commit serious crimes such as murder, robbery, rape, bombing and arson threatening public security.
3. Facilities for reform through labor or education, interrogation and administrative detention should be drastically reorganized.
4. Crime prevention should be carried out in a down-to-earth way in all localities.
5. Grassroots level rank and file should be enhanced. Judicial and public security departments at all level must reshuffle personnel and improve the quality of cadres and policemen for better performance in maintaining social order.
6. Party leadership over judicial and public security work must be strengthened.

Yan Youmin, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, made a speech at the closing of the meeting.

ANHUI CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

OW300540 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The ninth meeting of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended in Hefei yesterday afternoon. At the meeting members discussed and studied the documents of the party's sixth plenary session. Hu Kaiming, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee relayed the guidelines of the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee.

The meeting heard a provincial people's government report on foreign trade and economics and was briefed on the forestry work in the province. It also studied and approved the regulations governing the control of dikes and embankments along the course of the Chang Jiang and Huai He and discussed and approved a list of appointments and removals.

In relaying the guidelines of the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, Vice Chairman Hu Kaiming pointed out: The five laws approved by the NPC Standing Committee are important and absolutely necessary measures for strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. The three laws published in the province, he added, have a strong impact on the maintenance of social order. Some of the criminals undergoing reform through labor or education who escaped earlier had voluntarily returned to the respective reform facilities before 10 July and pledged to accept reform in earnest and to turn over a new leaf. The social order in cities under the jurisdiction of the province such as Hefei, Maanshan, Wuhu and Bangbu has improved markedly. The crime rate has dropped and the social order remains stable.

(Nie Hao), deputy director of the provincial forestry department, gave a briefing on forestry work in which he pointed out that noticeable achievements have been made in forestry in the province in the past year. However, many problems remain. To improve forestry work, he said, it is necessary to earnestly implement the forestry policies.

ANHUI LEADERS INSPECT FARMWORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR

OW291103 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and provincial people's government recently went to Feidong, Feixi, Shucheng and other counties to study the situation in rush-harvesting and rush-planting. They found out the situation in early-rice production in 1981 is very good and that the actual output is greater than predicted. They also found that the leadership has grasped the work firmly, that commune members have worked energetically and that harvesting and planting have been carried out more quickly than in the past years. However, there are several problems which deserve close attention. In this connection the provincial people's government issued a circular on 27 July, calling on paddy rice-producing prefectures, municipalities and counties to solve problems in the present rush-harvesting and rush-planting work in a conscientious way by taking the following measures:

1. To make efforts to overcome difficulties brought about by the rainy weather and speed up rush-harvesting and rush-planting.
2. To vigorously carry out mutual assistance and cooperation in solving manpower problems and fully mobilize available farm machines.
3. To extensively popularize and teach scientific farming.
4. To handle as well as possible the (?adjustment between excessive and insufficient amounts) in the procurement of rice seedlings.
5. To practically solve the problem of fertilizer shortage.
6. Leadership at all levels should go to the forefront of rush-harvesting and rush-planting. Every department concerned should vigorously support rush-harvesting and rush-planting.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN COMMENTS ON FARM MACHINERY

OW270619 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Excerpts] According to RENMIN RIBAO, Comrade Xiang Nan, permanent secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, spoke about certain questions in the handling of agricultural machinery in a speech at a recent agricultural machinery meeting held in Fujian Province. He pointed out emphatically that there are bright prospects for agricultural machinery work as long as we eliminate leftist errors ideologically to cope with the changing new situation.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: As a result of the establishment of responsibility systems for production, the peasants have become highly enthusiastic about production, and a gratifying situation relating to agricultural machinery has emerged. As an example, since the responsibility system was implemented in Longxi, the prefecture has sold 440 walking tractors during the first quarter, or 112 units more than in the same period of last year. In addition, 8,861 hand-pushed carts equipped with rubber tires and 4,600 diesel engines have been sold, or an increase of 2,563 and 600 units respectively over the same period of last year.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: Agricultural machinery work must adjust to the changing situation in the rural areas. It should be geared toward the diversified economy instead of solely serving grain production. In addition to serving agriculture, forestry, fishery, animal husbandry and the diversified economy, it must also serve light industry, the people's livelihood and exports.

JIANGSU PLA MEETING EMPHASIZES 'THREE STRESSES'

OW291101 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The Nanjing PLA units held a mobilization meeting this afternoon, stressing the importance of military appearance, courtesy and discipline. More than 1,700 cadres at and above the platoon level of the three service branches of the Nanjing PLA units attended the meeting. Leading comrades including First Political Commissar Gu Linxiang and Political Commissar Du Ping of the Nanjing PLA units were present at the meeting. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of leading organs and air force detachments of the Nanjing PLA units, the army school for advanced study, the naval academy and various military units stationed in Nanjing as well as of other military academies.

(Wang Jinying), deputy political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, made a report at the meeting. He pointed out the significance of building spiritual civilization with emphasis on military appearance, courtesy and discipline. He said: The "three stresses" are our army's fine tradition. They have always been reflected in our concept of army building, in the 54 years of the PLA's history and in the conscious actions of all the commanders and fighters of the army. The "three stresses" play an important role in restoring and bringing into full play the army's fine traditions, in strengthening army building and in enhancing our army's prestige. They represent the earnest hope the party and the people place on us.

Deputy Political Commissar (Wang Jinying) emphatically pointed out: The work of promoting the "three stresses" must begin in military organs and PLA units in Nanjing. We must particularly pay attention to the "three stresses" during the third quarter of this year and make outstanding achievements prior to the forthcoming national day. To ensure this, he emphasized the following four points:

1. It is necessary to arouse all commanders and fighters ideologically and to help them further deepen their understanding of the "three stresses."
2. Effective measures must be taken to ensure that full attention is given to the "three stresses."
3. Leading organs and leading cadres must take the lead in attaching importance to the "three stresses." The leadership at all levels must set a good example so that others will follow suit.
4. It is essential to strengthen leadership and adopt a comprehensive program. Under the leadership of the party committee, judicial, political and logistical organs must coordinate with one another in doing a good job in putting the "three stresses" into practice.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING RECEIVES BASKETBALL TEAM

SK280218 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpt] On the evening of 27 July, responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government including Bai Rubing, Qiang Xiaochu, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wang Jinshan, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Lin Bing and Ding Fangming received at the Shandong stadium the players, coaches and the leader of the province's women's basketball team which has won the 1981 national women's basketball championship.

Comrade Bai Rubing congratulated the players on their winning the national championship for the first time.

SHANGHAI RADIO COMMENTARY DECRIES TAX EVASION

OW280327 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Station commentary: "Strictly Abide by Tax Laws"]

[Text] About 40 percent of Shanghai's state-run and collective enterprises have evaded taxes. The fact that such a situation exists in our socialist enterprises in the 80's merits the attention of our party and government departments as well as the leadership at all levels.

Why do enterprises try to evade taxes that they are obliged to pay? The chaotic decade weakened some people's concept of upholding the legal system. The leftist errors in economic work have also made some people neglect the role of taxation. All these are reasons behind the phenomenon of tax evasion. However, an even more important reason is that leading comrades of some enterprises have serious departmentalist ideas. They try various means to reduce or even eliminate tax payments so that their enterprise will make bigger profits. Thus their enterprise will be able to retain a greater portion of profits for internal use. This kind of practice which ignores the overall interests of the state is definitely wrong.

Taxes are an important source of funds needed by the state to carry out socialist construction. While creating wealth for the state, industrial and commercial enterprises must pay taxes in strict accordance with the law. The broad masses of workers and staff members in various enterprises must also ensure that their enterprises fulfill their obligation to pay tax. Each person is responsible for safeguarding the state's tax laws. We must rely on the efforts of management, workers and staff members to plug all loopholes and combat this phenomenon of tax evasion.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI SHIPBUILDING ACHIEVEMENTS--Since the liberation of the country, Shanghai Municipality has made rapid development in its shipbuilding industry. The total output value of such industry in 1980 was 140 times that in 1940, and the total tonnage of ships simultaneously increased by 54 times. At present Shanghai is capable of designing and manufacturing various kinds of freighters, passenger ships, tankers and engineering vessels by itself. The shipping tonnage of Shanghai's largest ship is about 30,000 dun. Since the building of the country's first 10,000-dun ships for coastal or oceangoing transport, Shanghai has accepted orders from foreign merchants for a total of 49 vessels, or 510,000 dun in tonnage. From these orders Shanghai expects to earn over \$400 million in foreign exchange for the state which will be an unprecedented achievement in the country's shipbuilding history. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jul 81 OW]

GUANGDONG LOCATIONS REPORT HEAVY RAINFALL

HK290242 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] According to the Guangdong provincial meteorological station, rainfall has been recorded in various areas throughout the province except in Qionghai County and the Xisha Islands since 21 July. Heavy and torrential rainfall and rainstorms have been recorded in 61 counties and municipalities. Over 300 mm of rain have been recorded within a few days in Zhongshan, Panyu and other counties and in Guangzhou Municipality. In Huidong County, some 400 mm of rain have been recorded in 4 days, and water has already risen above the warning level by 0.6 meter in Huizhou Municipality. The heavy rain has mainly been brought by the typhoon. Since the low pressure trough is now weakening, rainfall has eased. However, light to moderate rainfall and scattered rainstorms are still expected in the coming few days.

Being affected by the No 7 typhoon, water levels have risen in the Dong Jiang, Xi Jiang, Bei Jiang, Han Jiang and Jian Jiang in the province. Water levels in some large reservoirs such as Changhu, Gongtian, Longtan, Xianang, Jinjiang, Hebei and so on have already exceeded the warning level. Some villages and fields were flooded, certain water conservancy projects and houses were damaged and crops and some other materials suffered losses.

GUANGDONG URGED TO FIGHT NATURAL DISASTERS

HK300617 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Summary] Foshan Prefecture party organizations and government at all levels are actively leading the masses to promote late rice production in an effort to recoup the losses suffered in the early crop. By 27 July, the prefecture had prepared 3 million mu for transplanting, 70 percent of the late rice area, and also transplanted seedlings on 100,000 mu. Crash-transplanting is now in progress.

Over 600 mm of rain fell everywhere in this prefecture between 29 June and 27 July. Over 1,000 mm fell in places. Due to the combined assaults of typhoons and torrential rain, over 2 million mu of ripe early rice were inundated, reducing yields. Over 200,000 mu of sugarcane were flooded, 100,000 mu of fishponds spilled over, and a number of water conservancy projects were destroyed. The authorities have therefore launched the masses to recoup the losses by reaping a good late rice crop. The prefectural CCP Committee and commissioner's office have allocated 400,000 yuan, 2,000 tons of cement, 1,000 tons of diesel fuel and 100 cubic meters of timber to help disaster areas resume production. They have also sent 23 work groups to various counties and communes to work with the local cadres and masses on disaster relief, so as to resume production as rapidly as possible.

The 30 July NANFANG RIBAO carries an editorial in connection with this report, entitled "Get Mobilized To Fight the Disasters and Win a Bumper Harvest." The editorial says: "A current major task in rural Guangdong is to overcome natural disasters and reap a bumper late rice harvest. Party organizations at all levels should apply in production the revolutionary zeal aroused by the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic China, and lead the peasants to complete the task of transplanting late rice seedlings without missing the season."

FAKASHAN HEROES ARRIVE IN GUANGZHOU FOR ARMY DAY

HK260409 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Summary] Two representatives of army and militia heroes in the battle to defend Fakashan in Guangxi, together with 2 of the 10 girl students of the Guangxi Nationalities College who wrote a comfort letter to them, arrived in Guangzhou by plane on 25 July on their way to take part in Army Day celebrations in Beijing. They were welcomed by Huang Ronghai and Shan Yinzhang, responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units, and Wang Jing, a responsible comrade of Guangdong Province. During their stay in Guangzhou, the representatives will give reports on their deeds in the battle.

Report Meeting

HK280308 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Summary] The Guangzhou PLA units, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government and the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a report meeting on the deeds of the heroes of the Fakashan battle in the Zhongshan memorial hall, Guangzhou, on 27 July. Three heroes who took part in the battle delivered reports. Some 4,000 PLA personnel and people listened to the reports.

Present at the report meeting were Guangzhou PLA units Commander Wu Kehua, provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Governor Liu Tianfu, and Guangzhou PLA units Political Commissar Wang Meng. They also received the heroes. Liang Linguang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, also took part in the reception.

Present at the meeting were Jiang Xieyuan, Huang Ronghai, Ou Zhifu, Liu Changyi, Ye Jianmin, Zhu Yehua, Jiang Lindong, Deng Yifan, Shan Yinzhang, Yan Deming, Chen Haihan, Xiao Yuanli, Chen De, (Qiu Ying), Chen Jide, Ren Qiu, (Yan Yi), Hao Shengwang, and Xiong Fei, responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units and their leading organs, the various branches of the armed forces, and Guangdong Military District; Wang Ning, Huang Youmou, Yun Guangying, Wang Zuoyao, Yang Deyuan, Liu Junjie, Zhou Zhifei, Liao Siguang, Zeng Tianjie, Guo Qiaoran, and other responsible persons of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government and CPPCC, and Guangzhou Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees. Comrade Wang Ning presided.

Governor Liu Tianfu and Political Commissar Wang spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. "They called on the army and people throughout the province to learn from the heroic and model defenders of Fakashan, further strengthen army-people and army-government unity, and contribute their strength to defending the motherland and building the four modernizations.

GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT VALUE TRIPLES

HK240200 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The total agricultural output value in Guangdong Province in 1980 rose to triple that of 1949, according to the provincial agricultural commission.

The commission said production of grain rose 1.5-fold, sugar cane 10.8-fold, oil-bearing crops 4.8-fold, jute and bluish dogbane 25-fold, rubber 1,500-fold, tea 8-fold, and silk-worm cocoons 3-fold.

In the 31 years, water conservancy efforts also made marked progress. The province completed 61,000 small reservoirs and 73,000 water diversion projects. By the end of 1980 it had irrigation and drainage pumping stations with a capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts, and small hydropower stations with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts. Now 80 percent of the farmland is irrigated, four times the percentage in 1949.

In addition, 7.3 million hectares of the province have been afforested. The percentage of forestland has grown from 17.6 in the early 1950's to 29.4 today.

Many new agricultural techniques have been adopted in Guangdong Province. Today 42 percent of the farmland is tractor-ploughed. Each year, 3.5 million tons of chemical fertilizer are applied in the fields.

The agricultural scientific research work has developed as well. The province has 360 agricultural scientific research institutes with 16,000 people, and many counties and communes have set up agricultural technical centres.

The provincial agricultural commission said that in the past few years new responsibility systems for rural production and other rural policies had spurred the peasants' enthusiasm. Economic crops, forestry, husbandry and aquatic products which were neglected during the "Cultural Revolution" had regained importance.

Though the area for grain production in Guangdong has been curtailed in recent years to allow for cultivation of other crops, the total grain output in 1980 was 4 percent higher than in 1979. There were record harvests of peanuts and soybean.

Diversified production has also raised peasants' incomes. In some places, income from collective production has increased from 100 to 700 yuan in one year.

HENAN HOLDS ENLARGED CCP COMMITTEE MEETING

HK290618 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] An enlarged meeting of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee was held in Zhengzhou from 13 to 24 July. A total of 570 people attended the meeting, including members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, responsible comrades of provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus; secretaries of party committees at prefectural, municipal and county levels; directors of propaganda departments of party committees at prefectural, municipal and county levels; and secretaries of party committees of all colleges, universities, large factories and large mines.

The meeting conscientiously studied the communique and the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and important speeches delivered by leading central comrades. It also listened to Comrade Dai Suli's report on the proceedings at the plenary session. Comrade Liu Jie, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, gave a summation speech at the conclusion of the meeting. Through studying and carrying out discussion on the actual conditions of their ideology and work, the participating comrades achieved a deeper understanding of the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, enhanced their own understanding, achieved ideological unanimity, enhanced their own morale and heightened their own confidence. They unanimously and resolutely supported the resolution and supported the election and reelection of principal leaders of the CCP Central Committee. They held: It is necessary, on the basis of understanding the resolution and upholding the four basic principles, to unify understanding and unite as one to look ahead. It is necessary to make more efforts to promote the national economy, fulfill this year's plans in an all-round way and efficiently promote socialist spiritual civilization.

In accordance with the spirit of the sixth plenary session, the meeting arranged the province's tasks in the second half of this year. The meeting demanded that during the second half of the year, the province lay stress on promoting four tasks:

- 1) Do well in grasping the study and implementation of the spirit and the resolution of the sixth plenary session.
- 2) Concentrate energy on grasping the economy and comprehensively fulfilling this year's plans.
- 3) Grasp party-building and lay stress on selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres and correcting work style.
- 4) Energetically grasp public security work and guarantee social stability.

The meeting held: The resolution has been warmly supported by the majority of the cadres and masses both inside and outside the party since its publication and many new and encouraging situations have subsequently appeared. We believe that the situation will be greatly improved when all the party members and masses profoundly study and further implement the resolution. Seriously studying the resolution is one of the party's central tasks in the second half of the year. Party committees at all levels must work in accordance with the demands of the CCP Central Committee to act in light of the actual situation and strengthen leadership. Focusing on studying the resolution and linking study of the communique of the sixth plenary session with study of the speech delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the conference in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the CCP, they must emphatically grasp study by leading cadres at all levels, in particular, those at and above county level.

On the basis of carrying out general study, we must mainly adopt the method of organizing party schools to provide training in rotation. We must work out a scheduled way to concentrate all cadres at and above county-level and provide group lessons for them. Regarding local cadres, party committees at all levels must work in light of local conditions to provide either group lessons or concentrated lessons or they can provide lessons on studying the resolution during their regular weekly political lessons in a scheduled and guided way. Regarding study by the basic-level cadres and masses, it is necessary to train some lecturers and propagandists to carry out propaganda in a well-planned way. Through conducting studies, propaganda and education, we must enable everyone to really understand the main content and spiritual essence of the resolution and attain our goals of unifying ideology, strengthening unity, and being enlightened and concentrating on promoting economic construction.

The meeting pointed out: The unity of the party and its unity with the masses serve as the fundamental guarantee for winning a new victory in promoting socialist modernization. We must promote unity in various aspects within our province through studying and implementing the resolution, and promote social stability. The key to promote unity in various aspects lies in promoting unity of the party and unity among the leadership groups. It is necessary to seriously implement the party's system of democratic centralism and seriously implement the guiding principles. We must observe the party's organizational life, heighten our sense of organization and discipline, correctly utilize the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, overcome all erroneous ideas which deviate from the party's correct principles, eliminate factionalism, oppose extreme individualism and anarchism and correct all unsavory trends. We must promote the party's work style and subsequently promote the social mood. On the basis of studying the resolution and on the basis of upholding the four principles, we must unite with the great majority to the fullest possible extent and unite with all the people that can be united with. We must enhance our vigilance against and resolutely hit back hard at a very small remaining force of the gang of four and a very few evildoers who spread rumors and slanders to vilify and attack the principal leading comrades of the central authorities and who are bent on creating confusion. We must energetically promote social order and guarantee social stability and unity. With regard to those criminals who seriously jeopardize social order such as murderers, rapists, robbers and criminals involved in explosion cases, we must quickly pass severe sentences on them according to law.

The meeting stressed: Currently, what efforts should our leaders make and what should our guiding ideology aim at? We should concentrate our energy on studying how to promote the national economy and simultaneously considering how to more effectively construct socialist spiritual civilization. After examining this province's work in accordance with the spirit of the sixth plenary session, we should say: We have gradually realized the shift of work focus and have also scored great achievements since the third plenary session. However, we have not truly shifted our major energy to promote economic work. Our province's agricultural production is relatively satisfactory. However, the province's industrial production, economic results and revenue are not ideal.

Leading party departments must organize powerful special groups to handle leftover historical problems to enable the party committees to concentrate their energy on comprehensively grasping economic work. We must further implement the readjustment principles in order to concentrate on grasping economic work. We must guarantee a certain speed of development in the course of readjustment, and strive to improve the economic effect. All areas in the province must guarantee the fulfillment of this year's plans of the national economy and strive to fulfill all plans ahead of schedule. In order to realize this year's speed of economic development, we just lay stress on promoting production in the second half of the year. Regarding agricultural production, we must stress fighting drought and reaping a bumper harvest and simultaneously grasp flood and drought prevention. We must work hard for a bumper harvest of grain and other industrial crops.

Rainfall is abundant this year. Cadres and masses of the areas along the Huang He must be well prepared and stand in combat readiness to guarantee the normal conditions of the Huang He. With regard to industry, this year's light and textile industrial output must achieve at least a 10 percent increase compared with last year and this year's heavy industrial output must at least maintain last year's level. Various economic and technical quotas must also be increased comprehensively. In order to speed up industrial production and improve the economic effect, we must attach great importance to production of consumer goods. In the second half of the year, we must give priority to promoting production of cigarettes, wine, textile products, garments, leather goods, furniture, three main electrical products, construction materials for domestic purposes and so on which are desperately needed and bring great profits. Simultaneously, we must grasp well the readjustment of heavy industry and readjust the orientation of production as soon as possible. We must pay particular attention to industrial development in the small municipalities and towns and enthusiastically develop the collective economy and vigorously develop production of small commodities in order to meet the demands of the people's life and production. The key to promoting industrial production in the second half of the year lies in comprehensively pushing forward the economic responsibility systems; at the same time, we must link the setting up of economic responsibility systems with the rectification of the enterprises, improvement of the level of management and the implementation of democratic management. We must set up and perfect the system of personal responsibility and implement the system of fixing economic quotas and practice economic accounting and overall management of quality. We must also set up and perfect the system of workers congresses and give full play to the workers' role of being masters of the country.

The meeting held: We must vigorously promote the position and role of education, science and culture in the course of modernization in order to grasp well the national economy and accomplish the building of socialist spiritual civilization. We must strengthen and improve ideological and political work and educate the masses and in particular, the youths with communist morality. We must oppose corrupt bourgeois ideology and eradicate the influence of remnant feudal ideology. We must give play to the patriotic spirit of placing the interests of the motherland above everything and the spirit of making arduous efforts and contributing all efforts to the modernization cause. We must change the situation of work and morale in all fronts, enabling them to score great achievements.

HAINAN PUBLIC SECURITY PERSONNEL REVIEW PROBLEMS

HK250531 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The Hainan regional public security bureau and personnel of the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture public security, procuratorate and court system have seriously studied the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China and pledged to take the spirit of the session as the motive force for strengthening public security work and to deal strong blows to the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and criminals, so as to create an excellent atmosphere in society and ensure the smooth progress of the modernization drive.

In their study, the cadres and policemen seriously reviewed and summed up in connection with reality the experiences and lessons of public security work. They held: At present we must focus on solving the problem of failure to deal effective blows at criminals. We must strive to crack in July, August and September all major criminal and political cases that have not yet been solved this year, continue to dig out criminal gangs, hurry to arrest escaping prisoners, seriously solve the outstanding problems in public order, and deal resolute blows to all kinds of illegal activities. We must deal heavy and rapid blows to criminals who commit murder, arson, theft, rape, and gang rape, and make new contributions to protecting the modernization drive in Hainan.

The cadres and policemen of the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture public security, procuratorate and court system seriously summed up the experiences in political and legal work since the third plenary session. While affirming the successes, they analyzed the existing problems. They held: Although a certain degree of success has been scored in political and legal work in the autonomous prefecture in the past 2 or 3 years, there are at present many problems in law and order in society. Criminal activities are rife in some places and criminal cases occur frequently. At present we must concentrate forces on cracking and dealing with major and important cases. We must straighten out security within the organs.

GUIZHOU PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

HK300546 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, the 4th Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee held its 7th plenary session in Guiyang on 25 July, and issued a resolution on studying the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. Previously, the provincial CCP Committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting and an enlarged plenary session from 10 to 24 July. The meetings seriously studied the resolution of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. With regard to the reality of thinking and work, the participants brought democracy into play, freely aired their views and held warm discussions.

The 7th plenary session of the 4th provincial CCP Committee held: The 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee was another meeting of great historic significance in the party's history, following the 3d plenary session. It was a session which summed up experiences and united for advance. The session examined, debated and adopted the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, completed the historic tasks of turning chaos into order in the party's guiding ideology, reelected principal leading members of the Central Committee and elected new ones, and strengthened the firm leadership core united as one on the basis of Marxism. These major policy decisions taken by the sixth plenary session are completely correct and are capable of withstanding the test of history. Our task is, under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to closely united around the Central Committee, unify our understanding, strengthen unity, stimulate our revolutionary drive, work hard and promote the province's national economy.

The session pointed out: To study and implement the resolution well and unite everyone's thinking with its basic conclusions is one of the party's central tasks for the second half of the year. It is also the main task in ideological and political work. Party organizations of all levels and departments must strengthen leadership and carry out in-depth study in a planned way. In studying the resolution it is necessary to concentrate on appreciating its guiding ideology, understand the position of Comrade Mao Zedong in history and the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as our party's guiding ideology, distinguish the rights and wrongs, achievements and errors in the 32 years since the founding of the state, and uphold the correct road for socialist modernization which has been gradually laid down since the third plenary session and which suits Chinese conditions.

The session decided that party organizations of all levels and departments at and above county-level must convene enlarged party committee meetings or meetings of cadres of three levels to seriously convey and implement the spirit of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and organize the cadres to study the resolution well. The provincial CCP Committee will hold study classes and organize study for secretaries and deputy secretaries of prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and party member cadres at and above deputy section chief level in the provincial organs. The provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee members will take part in this study and lead it in rotation. Study by party members of basic-level urban and rural units and by the masses should be led by lecturers who are backbone elements who have undergone training. They should give lectures according to the state of mind of their listeners to enable them to understand the main points and basic spirit of the resolution.

The session demanded that party organizations at all levels throughout the province strengthen confidence, clear away all difficulties and do a number of tasks in a down-to-earth way:

1. Devote the main effort to grasping economic work. The rural areas must step up crop tending, sow more late autumn crops and strive for a relatively good harvest of grain and industrial crops. It is necessary to promote diversification and ensure an increase in total agricultural income. While continuing to stabilize and perfect the agricultural production responsibility systems, it is necessary to complete the task of defining tasks in forestry next winter and spring. Industrial, commercial and other enterprises must popularize agriculture's experiences in instituting the system of linking remuneration to output according to the characteristics of different trades and work. They must set up various types of economic responsibility system as quickly as possible to ensure that workers' income is directly linked to the fruits of their labor and that the enterprises have a certain degree of decisionmaking power, with the problems of eating out of a big pot and the iron ricebowl gradually being solved. It is necessary to develop production of consumer goods for the people's food, clothing and use, and gradually change the structure of products and industry in the province. We must actively develop collective economy in the urban areas, revive and develop individual economy and solve the employment problem. We must grasp planned parenthood work in the same way that we carry out economic work.

2. Build socialist spiritual civilization. We must continue to implement the guiding principles on inner-party political life, rectify the party's work style, revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and bring forward a change in the entire social atmosphere. Party members, especially leading cadres, must take a clear-cut stand on issues of right or wrong, maintain uprightness, and criticize unhealthy trends. Armed with the resolution, we must repeatedly carry out education in the four basic principles. We must carry out sustained activities of "five stresses and four beauties," and bring into play the patriotic spirit that regards the interests of the motherland as supreme and the heroic pioneering spirit of contributing one's all to the modernization drive.

3. Promote social order. The whole party must go into action, and we must apply the method of combining the specialized organs with the mass line to step up comprehensive solutions to the problems and preserve order in production, work and daily life.

4. We must promote and cultivate middle-aged and young cadres in accordance with the conditions set by the central authorities. Party organizations of all levels and departments, and especially the number one men, must regard the work of promoting and cultivating middle-aged and young cadres as their primary task. Old cadres must take a broad and long-term view and do this work with initiative and enthusiasm.

The seventh plenary session of the fourth provincial CCP committee held: We are facing heavy and arduous tasks. As long as we can succeed in doing a number of things well every year, we will certainly be able to further strengthen ties between party and masses and better lead the masses to accomplish the vast goal of socialist modernization.

SENIOR OFFICIALS ATTEND GUIZHOU PREFECTURE RALLY

HK250926 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Summary] On the morning of 23 July, some 30,000 people of various nationalities in Qiongzhusan Miao Dongzhu Autonomous Prefecture assembled in Kaili people's hall and held a rally to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous prefecture. Representatives of the NPC Nationalities Committee and the state Nationalities Affairs Commission and Jiang Ping, vice minister of the state Nationalities Affairs Commission, attended. Xu Jiansheng, leader of the Guizhou provincial congratulatory group; Ran Yannong, Luo Dengyi, Long Xianzhao, (Lu Shiqiang), Wu Tongming and (Wang Yonggang), deputies of the congratulatory group; all members of that group; representatives of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and autonomous county congratulatory groups; and representatives of all counties in Qiongzhusan Miao Dongzhu Autonomous Prefecture also attended.

The congratulatory telegrams from the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council were read at the rally. The congratulatory telegrams from the NPC Nationalities Committee, the state Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and provincial people's government were also read at the rally.

(Li Wenshan), first secretary of the Qiandongnan Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee, presided. (Wu Fangjian), deputy secretary of the autonomous prefectural CCP Committee and vice chairman of the autonomous prefectural Revolutionary Committee, spoke, reporting the achievements since the founding of the autonomous prefecture.

Jiang Ping also spoke at the rally, praising the achievements of the autonomous prefecture. Xu Jiansheng gave a congratulatory speech, saying: "The glorious yet arduous task which faces us is to unite the people of all nationalities, mobilize all positive factors and build a powerful and modern socialist country with one heart and one mind." He went on to say: "The general principle of the party on nationalities work is to unswervingly show concern for and help develop politics, economy and culture of all minority nationalities in an all-round way, to forge ahead constantly along the socialist road and to gradually achieve real equality of all nationalities. We must seriously transform and develop the relations of socialist nationalities and strengthen the unity of the nationalities." He also called for training and selecting minority nationality cadres.

There was singing and dancing activities after the rally. On 23 July, all counties in Qiandongnan Autonomous Prefecture also held celebration rallies.

SICHUAN RETURNS TO NORMAL AFTER RAVAGING FLOODS

OW300900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Chengdu, 30 Jul (XINHUA correspondents)--The main thoroughfare in Jintang County town is a hive of activity with hundreds of private, cooperative and state-owned eating booths and sales stands lining the streets, attracting large crowds. The mud, which is still wet and slippery in some places, is the only reminder that a fortnight ago, the town was inundated by flood waters deep enough to keep boats afloat.

Normal life is being quickly restored on the Chengdu plain, the grain basket of Sichuan Province, which was ravaged by floods when major rivers overflowed between July 12 and 15. In government-run shops, food and other essentials are being sold at the same prices as before. Free market prices, however, are slightly higher. In Jintang County, for example, eggs are 1.3 to 1.4 yuan a dozen, as against 1.2 to 1.3 yuan early this month.

A group of XINHUA correspondents have just returned to Chengdu, the provincial capital, from a tour of the three hardest hit counties--Jintang, Xindu and Guanghan, where 200 people were drowned in the flood and 210,000 rendered homeless. The waters covered 22,600 hectares of farmland and destroyed farmhouses with 110,000 rooms. We saw people who had taken shelter in improvised huts built with bamboo poles and roofing felt. Relief food was being distributed to them. "Medical care for people in some areas is insufficient," said our guide, a local official. "But no one is starving and there is no begging."

We observed rice shoots in the once submerged fields that had been painstakingly washed and straightened. Between July 14 and 18, nearly 100,000 farm workers in Guanghan County were mobilized to salvage what could be salvaged from the fields, local officials said. They washed and straightened rice shoots on 7,333 hectares and planted late autumn crops on 2,200 hectares where rice and other early autumn crops had been completely ruined.

We heard similar stories about the restoration of water control projects destroyed by the flood. In Xindu County, two trunk canals, 12 ditches and 98 other projects that are part of the 2,000-year-old Dujiangyan irrigation network were destroyed. This would have caused the rice crop on 12,000 hectares to suffer water shortages in its crucial earing stage. The projects were restored by 20,000 commune workers four days after flood waters subsided.

Rebuilding of homes is going hand in hand with production. In villages we passed, people were salvaging bricks and other materials from the rubble to use in reconstruction. Music blared forth from transistor radios and spirits were good. "The flood destroyed our houses, but not our hope in a better life in the future," the local people told us.

At Shibantan township near Chengdu, where 80 percent of the houses collapsed in the flood, a rebuilding project is already under way. Temporary dwellings were being erected while we were there. "But," local officials told us, "soon we will start building new and better houses for people and make our place a beautiful satellite of the provincial capital."

"The peasants and their collectives are much more solid financially than ever before," they said, "because of the current policy of allowing the peasants to supplement their income through development of both collective and private production."

PLA Relief Work

HK300211 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Summary] "The PLA units stationed in Yongchuan Prefecture have actively donated relief materials to help the people in the affected areas overcome the difficulties in food, clothing and shelter as quickly as possible and to create conditions for rebuilding their homes and restoring production. As a result of floods, the houses of some 40,000 residents and commune members collapsed or were damaged and some 100,000 people lacked food, clothing and shelter. In addition, drinking water was contaminated and cases of hepatitis increased after the floods. Facing this serious natural disaster, the PLA units stationed in Yongchuan immediately sent their commanders and fighters to crash-rescue the property of the state, collectives and individuals and give medical treatment to the sick on one hand, and to actively donate various kinds of relief materials and help the masses in the affected areas overcome their practical difficulties on the other hand."

To help the people in a seriously affected area--Rongchang County--solve their problems of food and clothing, Yongchuan Military Subdistrict commander (Du Tiansheng) led a medical team to give medical treatment to the victims. In addition, the team also donated timber, food, clothing and mosquito nets to help the masses solve their problems of food and shelter.

Immediately after the natural disaster, one PLA unit sent food to the people in (Zhouxu) District in Dazu County. It also sent 600 military uniforms. The Tongnan County armed forces department vacated its reception center to shelter the victims.

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SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING ON YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

HK281212 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Report by Zhan Guangdui [6124 0342 1018]: "Actively Create Conditions for Employment, Do a Good Job of Resettlement Work"--capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HELD A WORK CONFERENCE ON RESETTLING YOUTHS AWAITING EMPLOYMENT, REQUIRING GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIONS AT ALL LEVELS AND THE DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED TO CARRY OUT THE POLICY ON EMPLOYMENT WORK COMBINING LABOR DEPARTMENT-INTRODUCED, FREELY ORGANIZED AND SELF-OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT, TO ACTIVELY FOSTER THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLECTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL ECONOMY AND DO A GOOD JOB IN RESETTLEMENT WORK.

From 23 to 29 June, the provincial people's government held a meeting on resettlement work for young people awaiting employment in cities and towns, requiring government administrations at all levels and the departments concerned to get a clear understanding of the situation and orientation, brace up and seek every possibility to implement the policy on employment work combining labor department-introduced, freely organized and self-obtained employment under the overall plan and guidance of the state, and actively foster the development of both the collective and individual economy.

Provincial Deputy Governors He Haoju and Liu Haiquan attended and spoke at the meeting. Other participants were leading cadres or directors of the planning commissions and heads of the labor bureaus of cities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures as well as comrades from relevant provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus.

The comrades participated earnestly, studied relevant instructions of the central government on employment and heard a relayed report on the work forum of the state labor service company. They summed up and exchanged experiences on promoting the collective and individual economy in Chongqing, Chengdu, Nanchong, Xuyong, Hechuan, Xindu, Deyang and other cities, prefectures and counties as well as in factories, organs and schools, and discussed and studied how to implement the "decisions on employment for young people in cities and towns" of the central government in our province. They are determined to inspire revolutionary enthusiasm, overcome all difficulties and cooperate with one another in doing a good job in the resettlement work for young people awaiting employment in cities and towns.

The meeting reviewed and summed up the situation and experience in resettlement work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and affirmed our achievements. In nearly 4 years, 1.65 million people in our province were given jobs, and some prefectures, cities, districts and counties have basically completed the resettlement of people who have been awaiting employment since before 1979, thus the contradiction of finding employment for young people in cities and towns was mitigated. Last year, the number of labor service companies in the province above county level increased to 63, with a network of 2,760 guidance service points under their direct or indirect management, and employment was arranged for 60,000 people. This played an important role in enlivening the economy, making things convenient for the people, allaying their fears of disturbance in the rear and stabilizing the political situation.

The meeting required all parts of the province to conscientiously implement the policy on labor and employment work combining labor department-introduced, freely organized and self-obtained employment and held that there are many favorable conditions for implementing this policy and in so doing, there will be more job opportunities. First, by actively developing the collective economy in cities and towns and developing individual business to a certain extent, more consumer goods for daily use have been produced which serve the society more flexibly and with more variety, thus opening up bright prospects for more job opportunities.

Second, along with the implementation of the rural economic policies and the popularization of various responsibility systems, the development of agricultural production pushed forward the development of industrial, especially light industrial, production and at the same time, the livelihood of the people has improved and their purchasing power has become higher. This also promoted the development of tertiary industry and the production of consumer goods and created favorable conditions for more job opportunities. Third, as a result of eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideology in recent years, the collective and individual economies have been restored and developed in spite of numerous obstacles. Fourth, quite a few districts and units already have experience in initiating and supporting the collective and individual economies and some typical examples were set up in these districts and units. So, it is entirely wrong to be pessimistic and afraid just because it is difficult to do employment work well. If we have a good understanding of the present situation, overcome the influence of erroneous ideology, further seek every possibility and adapt ourselves to the present ideology and policy in our work, we will surely do a good job in resettlement work for young people in cities and towns who are waiting for jobs.

The meeting stressed that in developing both the collective and individual economies and finding jobs for people who are awaiting employment, it is necessary to greatly develop, according to the demands of the readjustment and reform of the national economy, all enterprises and services which are closely bound up with the livelihood of the people, such as, with their food, clothing, housing, transportation, daily necessities, education, health care and cultural and recreational work. It is necessary to adopt the principle of independent management and accounting and the principle of democratic management and "to each according to his work." The individual economy is a subsidiary and a complement to the socialist public ownership system. It can be run by the whole family or by employing one or two assistants. Several apprentices are also allowed for highly technical trades or handicraft arts. But contracts should be signed through negotiation for employing assistants and apprentices.

The meeting required government administrations at all levels and all departments concerned to strengthen leadership, make unified plans and cooperate with each other. Politically, we must treat the system of collective ownership and individual businesses equally without discrimination the same as we treat the system of ownership by the whole people, and concerning commodity resources, material supplies, funds collection, taxation, the places for management and other problems, all departments concerned, such as departments in charge of finance, commerce, grain, materials, city construction, industrial and commercial administration, taxation, labor and public security, and banks, should do their utmost to foster, and on no account to restrict their development. Some of the previous policies and regulations which restricted the development of the collective economy have already been changed. Those that remain unchanged should be changed as soon as possible.

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC WORK

HK260324 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Report on 26 July SICHUAN RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Resolutely Promote the National Economy, Taking the 'Resolution' as the Guide"]

[Excerpts] The article says: The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee pointed out that following the basic completion of socialist transformation, the main contradiction to be solved in China is that between the daily-growing material and cultural needs of the people and backward social production. The focus of party and state work should shift to taking economic construction as the central task and promoting socialist modernization. We should vigorously develop the social productive force, and on this basis gradually improve the people's material and cultural life.

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We were unable to make this strategic shift for a long time, due to the influence of erroneous leftist guiding ideology in economics. In particular, during the 10 years of turmoil, due to sabotage done by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, the national economy suffered enormous losses. This is an extremely profound lesson.

Today, the resolution has solved the historical questions of right and wrong in guiding ideology and fundamentally completed the task of turning chaos into order. Where should we concentrate our efforts in this new situation? Without any doubt, we must devote all our efforts to promoting the four modernizations and the national economy. This is the main task we must grasp all the time.

The main reason why our economic work suffered several setbacks in the past was that we failed to base our work on reality, were always impatient for success and went beyond the bounds of objective reality. Since the third plenary session, we have turned chaos into order, upheld the basic principle of Mao Zedong Thought of seeking truth from facts, based our work on the actual conditions and acted according to our capability. As a result we have scored very great success in economic work. We must resolutely and steadily advance according to the orientation pointed out by the resolution and promote the national economy.

A major experience in the rapid rural developments in recent years is that we have carried out the necessary, truth-seeking readjustment in the production relations and instituted various types of responsibility systems linking remuneration to output. The peasants have universally welcomed these management forms, which conform to the current state of the productive force. Production has developed rapidly.

The article says in conclusion: In our current study of the resolution, we must take practical action to implement the various combat tasks it sets out and concentrate our main efforts on fighting floods and carrying out relief work. We should strive for complete victory in this struggle, work hard to fulfill this year's national economic plans, and strive to build China into a powerful modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

YUNNAN LEADERS RECEIVE BORDER COMBAT HEROES

HK300457 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Summary] An Pingsheng, Li Qiming, Liu Minghui, Zhang Zhixiu and Liu Zhijian, leading comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and people's government and the Kunming PLA units, received in Kunming on 27 July the members of the report group on the battle against Vietnamese intruders at Kuolin. Comrade An Pingsheng congratulated the members of the group on their fine achievements and praised their dauntless spirit. Comrade An Pingsheng said: "The heroic PLA has defended the security of Yunnan's borders. Without the people's army the people would have nothing."

BRIEFS

XIZANG INCREASED GRAIN OUTPUT--Lhasa 29 Jul (XINHUA)--Authorities in the Xizang Autonomous Region today said grain output had been raised and incomes increased since 1979 as a result of the adoption of the central government's policy on individual responsibility for agricultural production. Because of the adoption, they said, Xizang last year reaped 457,500 tons of grain, 19 percent more than in 1979. At the same time, production costs declined 1 percent. A further result of these policies, the authorities said, was that each peasant received more than 250 kilograms of grain last year, 40 kilograms more than 1979, annual per capita income in 13 of the region's 75 counties exceeded 200 yuan (RMB) and 45,000 tons of surplus grain were sold to the state. The government's policy recommends income be scaled according to individual output, that output quotas be assigned on a specialization basis to those groups and persons best capable of fulfilling them and that contracts be negotiated and signed for production quotas. Of the 10,000 production teams in the region, they said, 95 percent had adopted the policy. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 29 Jul 81 OW]

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POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD READJUSTMENT STRESSED

HK250448 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Have a Good Mental Approach in Carrying Out Readjustment"]

[Text] Making a success of economic readjustment is an important task put before the municipal industrial front. How should various industrial departments, factories and enterprises deal with the question of readjustment? The washing machine plant has provided people with a very good example.

The washing machine plant has had a variety of experiences in making a success of readjustment. However, the most important one is its positive attitude. It has that aspiration and a kind of pioneering zeal. In short, it has had a good mental approach.

To carry out readjustment, it is first necessary to have a positive attitude. We cannot passively wait or irresolutely look on from the sidelines. On the basis of conscientiously making a success of market forecasting and clearly studying the situation and the tendency of development, we must lose no time in readjusting what should be readjusted and changing what should be changed. The fact that the washing machine plant could in a short time change from a hardware machinery repair plant without an outlet for its products that was nearly at "the end of its rope" into a washing machine plant with thriving production and marketing and a product enjoying national prestige and usher in a "bright and promising" new field on its own, was mainly because of its positive attitude toward readjustment, its decision to make a "rapid turn" and its determination to shift the enterprise onto the track of suitable and needed production.

We should point out that some of our departments, enterprises and units even now are not showing such initiative in dealing with economic readjustment. They are inevitably thinking of adopting a wait-and-see attitude. They are still hoping for heavy industry to "make a comeback" some day.

The four modernizations are inseparable from heavy industry. However, we can be sure that the former mentality of taking off from heavy industry and steel industry will never return. Why? Just as the comrades of the washing machine plant have realized, although this economic readjustment will not last a lifetime, the fundamental change in the policy of economic construction it marked is definitely not a temporary thing. We must fully understand this. Facts have proven and will continue to prove that the departments and enterprises which understand and become aware of this sooner, and which act firmly and move quickly, will have more initiative and an easier time. Conversely, those without adequate understanding and those which wait passively will inevitably bungle the change of winning the battle and will be thrown more and more into passivity.

To carry out readjustment, it is also necessary to have that aspiration. Like the washing machine plant, if we change production we must do it well. If we go for new products, we must make up our minds to go for brand name products. We must produce things that are good in quality and cheap in price. We must follow up with "three guaranteed" services. We not only must ask them to become vital within a short time, we must also make them competitive in the domestic and foreign markets in the long run. In the last 30 years, many of our enterprises have changed their production and some of them have even done so many times. Although they were changing production under similar conditions, the results obtained were not always the same. Some had stood their ground and become enterprises with vigorous vitality. Although some had managed to stand their ground, after a few years they could no longer hold on and again fell into difficult circumstances. There were also some enterprises which experienced a poor reception the moment their new products appeared and could not turn out anything useful even by the time the new products were discontinued.

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Because the future was bleak, they had no alternative but to stop production. Naturally, the cause for this kind of condition is complicated. But the enterprises themselves lacked that aspiration. They were careless on the question of changing production, not accurate enough in the choice of products and not quick enough in turning out products. They did not pay sufficient attention to quality and their service work was also poor. This could be said to be the major cause. Enterprises changing their products this time must draw on the experiences and lessons in this direction.

To carry out readjustment, it is also necessary to have a kind of pioneering zeal. It is rather difficult and not at all easy for an enterprise to readjust the orientation of its products. Old products which have been in production for a number of years possess a set of matured product designs, production craft, labor organization as well as management mechanism and methods. Therefore, the production of "familiar things" can naturally be managed with ease. The moment production is changed, there is bound to be a great deal of difficulties in such aspects as plant premises, equipment, capital, manpower and material resources. As for problems which are actually hard for the enterprises to solve themselves, it is necessary for the upper levels to supply an appropriate amount of investment and assistance. However, the enterprises definitely cannot always look to the state and the upper levels for help. In the manner of the washing machine plant, they must resolutely base themselves on "self-reliance," mobilize the masses and depend on the socialist enthusiasm and creativity of the workers to work hard, overcome difficulties and develop the new situation.

The kind of mental approach to take toward readjustment is put before the masses of workers on the industrial front. This in particular is an important lesson facing the leadership cadres of various industrial departments and enterprises. We hope that the comrades of all departments and enterprises will emulate the cadres and workers of the Beijing washing machine plant, heighten their fighting spirit, make a success of readjustment and contribute to vigorous development of China's great undertaking.

EARTHQUAKE-DAMAGED HEBEI CITY REBUILDS INDUSTRY

OW270738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 27 Jul (XINHUA correspondent)--A new industrial center is emerging 30 kilometers north of Tangshan, Hebei Province, five years after a 7.8-magnitude earthquake reduced the city to rubble.

In the city proper, factories that were destroyed by the earthquake have been restored. According to a spokesman for the city's economic commission, Tangshan's industrial output value was 2,603 million yuan (rmb) last year, as against 2,240 million yuan in 1975, the year prior to the disaster.

The Kailuan coal mines in Tangshan, China's biggest, is expected to produce 19 million tons of coal this year while the figure for 1975 was 25.6 million tons. XINHUA was told that a large part of the work force and equipment is now concentrating on tunneling and preparation of new workfaces to achieve a balance between the different coal mining processes.

"But despite problems and difficulties," the spokesman for the city's economic commission said, "Tangshan has emerged from the ruins of earthquake stronger and more prosperous."

Six major industrial plants are being built in the 11.52-square-kilometer new fengrun industrial center north of the city, including a plant designed to produce 1.5 million tons of high grade cement and a textile mill with 65,000 spindles and 1,492 looms. The cement plant will be the biggest of its kind in China.

Factories in the city proper which now cause pollution will be moved to the new industrial center, said the spokesman for the economic commission. Altogether, there will be 40 factories and a population of 100,000-150,000 in the area.

Industrial enterprises built elsewhere include the Fanggezhuang coal dressing plant, also China's biggest, which will be able to wash four million tons of coal a year. Also in full swing is the construction of a major coal mine, the Qianying mine, which will annually produce four million tons of coal.

Production in old factories has risen along with the construction of new projects. Some of the factories are still producing in improvised workshops. Even though, workers have managed to increase production annually.

Official figures to illustrate the city's industrial progress showed that Tangshan produced 7,050 million kWh of electricity last year, compared to 2,381 million kWh in 1975. The city's output of steel was 1,147,000 tons last year, as against 825,400 tons in 1975. Tangshan produced 189,000 bicycles in the first six months of this year, while the output for all of 1975 was 100,000; and Tangshan workers have trial-produced 419 new products, over a total of 2,000 specifications, since the beginning of 1980.

ZHOU HUI ATTENDS NEI MONGGOL ARMY DAY SOIREE

SK291300 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The regional and the Hohhot municipal government held an army-people soiree on 28 July to celebrate the 54th anniversary of the PLA's founding.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee, and Li Jingquan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, who are inspecting our region, celebrated the red-letter day with the soldiers and people of various nationalities.

Bu He, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP Committee, secretary of the Hohhot Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of the municipality, spoke at the soiree. On behalf of the regional and the Hohhot Municipal CCP Committees, People's Congress standing committees, people's governments and CPPCC Committees, he extended warm festive greetings to all the commanders and fighters of the PLA who are defending the northern frontier of the motherland.

Attending the soiree were responsible comrades of the regional party, government, army and CPPCC Committee, including Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Yun Shiyong, Zhang Pengtu, Jie-er-ge-le, Huang Hou, Peng Mengyu, Gao Zengpei, Zhang Rugang, Qi Junshan, Hao Xiushan, (Zhang Debin), (Chi Da), Kui Bi, Wang Zaitian, Peng Sike and Zhao Ahznsan. Also attending were honest municipal party, government and army leaders, including (Dong Yimin), (Lin Zhian), (Qu He) and (Lin Yuexing).

The Chinese color feature film "Emancipate Shijiazhuang" was shown at the soiree.

Military Parade

SK300313 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpt] On the morning of 29 July, a PLA garrison division stationed in our region held a military parade and march-past to mark the 54th anniversary of the PLA's founding. Regional party and government leading comrades including Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Yun Shiyong, Jie-er-ge-le and Zhang Rongzhen, accompanied by Huang Hou, commander of the regional military district, and Political Commissar Zhang Debin, reviewed the troops.

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NEI MONGGOL FORUM SUPPORTS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

SK250640 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The Nei Monggol regional leading group for transforming the structure of secondary education recently held a forum to study and discuss turning regional regular middle schools into vocational schools. The forum was presided over by Jie-er-ge-le, deputy secretary of the regional CCP Committee and leader of the regional leading group for transforming the structure of secondary education.

Attending the forum were responsible comrades of the regional cultural office, the regional labor bureau, the regional financial department and the regional animal husbandry and agricultural departments, as well as responsible comrades of league and municipal education bureaus.

Comrades participating in the forum held: It is imperative to reform the structure of secondary education. Our region's regular middle school students account for 86.32 percent of the number of students in secondary schools. Students at vocational schools, teacher's schools, agricultural and other technical schools at the secondary education level account for only 13.68 percent.

The structure of secondary education is too unitary. Every year many middle school graduates who leave school can neither continue to study nor find a job. This situation cannot meet the needs of the four modernizations. We must reform the structure of secondary education as soon as possible and actively develop and manage all kinds of vocational technical schools.

The forum urged all banners and counties to transform at least one regular middle school into a vocational school this year. Banners and counties having few regular middle schools may open one or two vocational classes. Other localities and units must transform the senior educational phase into vocational education in 10 percent of their regular middle schools. Vocational schools of this kind may be run by the education departments or jointly run by industrial and mining enterprises and other departments concerned.

The forum held: The length of schooling of vocational schools can be 2 or 3 years, according to the needs of different vocational courses. We must enact education plans for vocational schools according to local conditions, economic structures and the needs of production and employment. Literacy class teachers should be allocated by education departments, and vocational and technical classes teachers should be provided by relevant vocational work departments. Funds for vocational schools transformed from regular middle schools should be provided by education departments. Vocational schools run by industrial and mining enterprises or other departments concerned should obtain their funds from sponsoring units. The regional financial department must allocate special funds every year to support and develop vocational education. The labor and educated youth departments may also use part of the funds for placing the unemployed and educated youths for developing vocational education.

In allocating jobs for the unemployed according to the state labor quota, we must pay attention to vocational school graduates. All trades and professions must first recruit new workers among the best vocational school graduates and [words indistinct].

CHEN WEIDA PRESIDES OVER TIANJIN ARMY DAY FORUM

SK300555 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the Tianjin Municipal People's Government sponsored a forum on 28 July with the participation of party, government and army leading comrades to warily mark the 54th anniversary of the PLA's founding. Attending the forum were Chen Weida, Huang Zhigang, Hu Qili, Yan Dakai, Wu Zhen, Guo Chunyuan, Hao Tianyi, Li Ruihuan, Li Zhongyuan, Wang Qiangying, Zhao Jun, Liu Jinfeng, Cao Xikang, Cao Zhongnan, (Shou Zhiyuan), (Zhou Zhilei), (Bao Zhanyi), (Pei Yangxiong), (Li Zhi), (Zhu Jiao), (Yuan Chengmao), (Yang Jiaxiang) and (Dong Zhili).

The forum was presided over by Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee.

Mayor Hu Qili spoke first at the forum. In his speech, Hu Qili stated: The Tianjin municipal garrison and the PLA units stationed in Tianjin have done a great deal of work to defend and build a new Tianjin. On behalf of the vast number of municipal residents, he extended hearty thanks to the army composed of sons of the people.

To strengthen the unity between the army and government and between the army and the people is an important task imposed upon people's governments at all levels. Therefore, while earnestly and resolutely safeguarding the prestige of the people's army, we should complete the following tasks without fail: 1) earnestly implement the policy on giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families and grasp the work in this regard in a down-to-earth manner. Efforts should be made to help the family members of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs solve practical problems in their production and livelihood; 2) do a good job in arranging jobs for disabled and retired servicemen and for cadres who have been transferred to civilian work or have retired; 3) do a good job in supporting locally stationed PLA units concerning military supplies; 4) strengthen the fine tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families and actively support locally stationed PLA units to do a good job in the construction of army units and maintaining local social order; 5) strengthen the leadership over militia work and bring the militia role into full play in a down-to-earth manner.

At the forum, Cao Zhongnan, political commissar of the Tianjin municipal garrison, (Yuan Chengmao), commander of a PLA unit stationed in Tianjin, and other leading comrades from the PLA units stationed in the city also made speeches in which they expressed thanks to the municipal CCP Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal people's government and the vast number of municipal residents for their hearty support in the construction of army units and pledged to urge cadres and fighters to respect local governments, help local areas do a good job in public security work and to be honorable pace-setters in building socialist spiritual civilization.

In conclusion, Comrade Chen Weida addressed the forum and noted: The work to support the army and give preferential treatment to the servicemen's families, as well as to support the government and cherish the people, does not mean just giving lipservice but should be done in a down-to-earth manner. At present, soldiers and civilians should cooperate closely to do a good job in consolidating urban environment sanitation, planting trees to make urban areas green, maintaining social order and vigorously carrying out a campaign of "five stresses" and "four beauties" to build up spiritual civilization. The army, government and the people should unite as one so as to make contributions to building a new Tianjin.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ADDRESSES PLENUM

SK291058 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee held its fifth enlarged plenary session 10-24 July to relay the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and to earnestly study the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China." The participants regarded the resolution as a strong ideological weapon that will unify thinking, enhance revolutionary morale, unite people in looking forward and fulfill the great historic tasks in the new period with one heart and one mind.

Attending the session were 92 persons, including members and alternate members of the provincial CCP Committee. Also present at the session were members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, members of the party organ of the provincial CPPCC Committee, principal responsible comrades of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and responsible comrades of provincial level departments, committees, offices, bureaus and sections, as well as responsible comrades of mass organizations, 385 persons in all.

Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, relayed the guidelines of the sixth plenum and delivered a closing address. Participants repeatedly and thoroughly studied and discussed the resolution, the communique and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the rally marking the party's 60th founding anniversary. They expressed their complete support for the resolution and the communique and the reelection and election of principal central leading members. During the session, Comrades Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Zhao Dezun and Chen Jianfei delivered speeches.

The session discussed and adopted a resolution on studying and implementing the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The resolution urges the province's party members and cadres to earnestly study the resolution adopted at the sixth plenum, work diligently and implement the spirit of the sixth plenum. The resolution states: Studying the sixth plenum resolution is one of our party's central tasks in the last half of 1981. Party organs at all levels in the province must organize cadres, party members and the masses to study the resolution in accordance with the plans of party committees at higher levels and on the condition that no production, work or farming seasons are affected.

We must explain the resolution to grassroots party members and the masses and help them understand the contents of the resolution and study ways to publicize it. This work should be undertaken by lecturers and propagandists who have definite theoretical standards and leading backbone cadres who have collectively studied the resolution. In studying the resolution, we must comprehensively grasp the spirit of the sixth plenum documents and stress the following points:

1. We must solve problems of understanding the historical status of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought and affirm that his contributions were primary and his mistakes were secondary and that Mao Zedong Thought is the universal truth of Marxism and Leninism, the manifestation of combining the Chinese revolution with historical practice, the application and development of Marxism and Leninism in China and a crystallization of the party's collective wisdom.

2. We must enhance our understanding of our party's experiences in the 32 years since the PRC's founding and affirm that the achievements of the past 32 years were very important and that we have scored great achievements in socialist revolution and construction.

3. We must understand the correct road charted following the third plenary session, which is suited to China's conditions and socialist modernization. The resolution urges efforts to earnestly sum up historical experiences and lessons in accordance with the guidelines of the sixth plenum and in view of our province's conditions. Encouraged by the guidelines of the sixth plenum, we must concentrate on improving our economy and enhance the spiritual civilization and all other work. The main task is to improve economic readjustment and maintain steady development. While readjusting the economy, we must rationalize our province's economic structure, product mix and economic systems and gradually relieve economic imbalances.

In agriculture, we must earnestly implement the guidelines of the important central document on accelerating agricultural development, relying on policies and scientific methods and our province's vast territory, few people, rich natural resources and definite standards in mechanized farming; vigorously promote and improve all agricultural responsibility systems, such as the system of output quotas on the basis of specialized groups and payments based on output; bring into full play the enthusiasm of the peasants and develop agricultural production.

In industry, we should make wise use of our substantial heavy industry which the state has established in our province and our farm and sideline produce to develop our light and textile industries by supplying [words indistinct].

We should organize all quarters to produce consumer goods to serve the market. In the meantime, we should greatly develop energy and conserve it. The machinery industry, including the military industry, should vigorously serve agriculture, the market and technical innovations implemented in all national economic departments so our light and heavy industry can gradually become more balanced. To improve the socialist economy, we should permit the coexistence of various sectors of the economy and vigorously support laborers' individual businesses as a supplement and allow them to exist on a long-term basis on the condition that state and collective sectors of the economy occupy a dominant position. We should implement a planned economy based on socialist public ownership and bring into play the supplementary function of the market to regulate production.

We should promote circulation of goods and develop socialist commodity production and commodity exchanges. To accelerate economic readjustment, we should enact reforms beneficial to readjustment. We should continue the experimental work of giving greater autonomy to enterprises and achieve financial success. We should develop tertiary industry to open more avenues for production to place jobless youths and enliven markets. We should popularize experiences in economic responsibility systems which prove effective. Agriculture, industry, capital construction, commerce, service trades and other fields should establish and gradually improve economic responsibility systems suited to their needs and link economic responsibility and economic results with the vital economic interests of workers to serve production, improve management and increase income. We should attach great importance to and strengthen our province's science and technology, culture and education, physical culture and public health and birth control work. We should adopt effective measures to change the situation in which the status of science, technology and education is unacceptable to developing economic undertakings.

We should accelerate the training of qualified persons. We should fully affirm the important role of intellectuals in modernization and affirm that they, like workers and peasants, are important to the socialist cause. We should show concern for them in their politics, work and daily life, earnestly solve their daily problems step by step and encourage them to contribute more to our province's economy and culture.

At the same time, we should support the growth of the workers and peasants who have become intellectuals through self-study and give full play to their role. Leadership over scientific and technical research should be strengthened so that science and technology can better serve production and construction and the results of scientific research can be applied more quickly to production, economic management and the four modernizations.

We should strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. We should understand that although class struggle is no longer a major contradiction under socialism, class struggle on a certain scale will continue to exist for a long time. Therefore, we should maintain vigilance and wage effective struggles against sabotage by elements hostile to socialism and those who commit serious crimes. We should use law as a powerful weapon to protect the people's rights and attack class enemies. We should sternly punish serious criminal offenders, improve public security, strengthen the fundamental work for public security, rectify social practices, achieve greater political stability and ensure the smooth progress of socialist economic undertakings.

The plenary session urged party organizations, party members and the people of various nationalities throughout the province to uphold the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and rally more closely around the CCP Central Committee. In the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountain, they should go all out, overcome difficulties and strive to implement the tasks set forth at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, build our country step by step into a powerful, modern socialist state with a highly developed democracy and civilization and make Heilongjiang a more prosperous province.

HEILONGJIANG LEADERS AT PLA ANNIVERSARY FORUM

SK300322 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Provincial and Harbin municipal party, government and PLA leading comrades including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Zhao Dezhun, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, Hou Jie, Zhao Xingyuan, (Wang Pili), (Huang Hao), (Huang Zhongqi), Zhao Guoqiang, Wang Huacheng, Yao Xuejong and Wang Hongwei attended an army-government forum on 29 July to mark the 54th anniversary of the PLA's founding. The provincial and municipal leading party and government comrades extended festive greetings and regards to the PLA comrades. They said that PLA commanders and fighters stationed in the province have firmly implemented the line, principles and policies defined at the third plenum and that the military and political quality of the troops has been enhanced continuously. They also made great contributions to supporting the government, cherishing the people and aiding local industrial and agricultural production and construction. Over the past year, PLA units stationed in the province have contributed 215,000 workdays to local production and construction and dispatched vehicles and farm machinery 3,800 times. We should call on people throughout the province to learn from the PLA.

GUO FENG ADDRESSES LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK291305 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The 10th Standing Committee session of the 5th provincial People's Congress concluded today after a 5-day session. The session relayed a speech delivered by Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, at the fourth enlarged plenum of the fifth provincial CCP Committee and held enthusiastic discussions on ways to implement the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The session heard the report of the provincial civil affairs office on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs and the report of the provincial public security office on implementing the decision of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and on helping and educating misguided youths and juveniles. The session discussed and approved the report of the provincial people's government on provisional regulations for river administration and approved provisions of the office on laws under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concerning several questions on youth education and improvement of mass education.

The session heard the report of the provincial financial office on implementation of Liaoning's budget for the first half of 1981, the report of the provincial economic committee on energy conservation and the report of the provincial family planning office on planned parenthood work in the province. The session also approved personnel appointments and removals. Comrade Guo Feng attended and addressed the session.

SHAANXI RIBAO URGES STUDYING RESOLUTION

HK250836 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Contributing commentator's article: "Seriously Study the 'Resolution,' Unify Ideological Understanding"]

[Text] The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of our party reflects the wishes of the whole party and the people throughout the country and represents their fundamental interests. The publication of this resolution is a major event in the political life of the whole party and the whole people. It will go down in history for fulfilling the historic mission of setting to rights things which have been thrown into disorder in the guiding ideology of our party.

In the history of our party, there have been two "resolutions on history": One is the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party" adopted by the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee and the other is the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by this 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The former, by scientifically analyzing the important historical events before the "seventh national congress" of our party and summing up experience and lessons, unified the ideological understanding, united the whole party under the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, and thus enabled the people's revolutionary cause to develop swiftly and vigorously and finally win the great victory for the new democratic revolution. The latter scientifically analyzes the important historical events since the founding of the state and correctly sums up both positive and negative historical experiences in the socialist revolution and construction. It will surely help the whole party and the whole people to further unify ideology and to unite as one in accelerating the advance toward the four modernizations. Therefore, it is an important task at present for party organizations at all levels, all party members and the broad masses of people to conscientiously study this "resolution."

I

Conscientiously study the "resolution" and unify the understanding of the historical role played by Comrade Mao Zedong and of Mao Zedong Thought.

Applying the viewpoint of Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism, the "resolution" adopted by this plenary session scientifically analyzes and sums up the experience and lessons in the socialist revolution and construction of our country and the social and historical causes of these experiences and lessons, realistically evaluates the historical role played by Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader and teacher, in the Chinese revolution and fully elaborates the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party. The "resolution" clearly points out that Comrade Mao Zedong was an acknowledged great leader of the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. "Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist and a great proletarian revolutionary, strategist and theorist. It is true that he made gross mistakes during the 'Cultural Revolution,' but, if we judge his activities as a whole, his contributions to the Chinese revolution far outweigh his mistakes. His merits are primary and his errors secondary. He rendered indelible meritorious service in founding and building up our party and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, in winning victory for the cause of liberation of the Chinese people, in founding the PRC and in advancing our socialist cause. He made major contributions to the liberation of the oppressed nations of the world and to the progress of mankind." The revolutionary activities of Comrade Mao Zedong throughout his life were closely linked with the whole history of our party and the Chinese people's liberation cause.

All great victories and achievements we have scored since the Zunyi meeting in the democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and construction are inseparable from Comrade Mao Zedong's correct guiding ideology. Likewise, the setbacks and mistakes we experienced in the practice of socialism were also closely related to some of his mistakes. Thus, it is a solemn question for an earnest Marxist political party to correctly evaluate the contributions and mistakes of Comrade Mao Zedong in history and to realistically evaluate the historical role played by the revolutionary leader. In this respect, the "resolution" has set a glorious example for us. Marxism holds that history is created by the people, but the role of the revolutionary leader can on no account be negated. Some time ago, on the question of evaluating the merits and mistakes of Comrade Mao Zedong, some comrades adopted an attitude of absolute affirmation or absolute negation regardless of the historical facts. Some of them adopted the attitude of nonrecognition toward the mistakes in the guiding ideology of our party, idolized the revolutionary leader and regarded whatever he said as the immutable truth, refused any correct criticisms of Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes and insisted on the viewpoint of the "two whatevers." Conversely, some other comrades, thinking too much of the consequences of the 10 years of internal chaos and their own sufferings in the turbulence, completely denied the great historical contributions of Comrade Mao Zedong and even criticized his correct aspects. Both these attitudes are entirely wrong. To correctly evaluate the revolutionary leader, it is necessary to consider him from a dialectical and historical point of view, as the "resolution" does. That is, on the one hand, we must affirm his important role in the development of history, and on the other, we must also see that there are inevitable limitations in his knowledge and, like all of us, he also had shortcomings and mistakes. This is the correct attitude. There were profound ideological, social and historical roots of the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years. We must adopt an attitude of concrete analysis according to facts. Though these mistakes have brought misfortunes and wounds to our party and the people, his original intention was to do something good for the people and push the socialist cause forward. Thus, his are the mistakes of a great proletarian revolutionary and a great Marxist.

It has been a custom of our party not to affix too much personal responsibility for historical mistakes but chiefly to draw lessons from them and find out ways to correct them. Engels said: As for a great class, "it will learn faster from its own mistakes than from any other aspects." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 22, p 325) In leading the people of our country to carry out the revolution and construction, our party has scored great achievements which are known to all, but it has actually committed mistakes, even serious mistakes. It has been a consistent work style of our party not to be dizzy with success and not to cover up mistakes but to realistically sum up experiences and draw our lessons and to rectify the mistakes by our own strength. This has enabled our party as well as the party's cause to continuously and healthily develop from victory to victory.

There are also two erroneous tendencies in regarding Mao Zedong Thought. One is to adopt the attitude of nihilism toward Mao Zedong Thought, trying to negate the scientific value of Mao Zedong Thought and to deny its guiding role in our revolution and construction just because Comrade Mao Zedong made mistakes in his later years and trying to throw away the banner of Mao Zedong Thought by advocating upholding only Marxism-Leninism. The other is to adopt a dogmatic attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought, refusing to recognize the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years and continuing to insist on these mistakes. Both these attitudes fail to make a distinction between Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years. The reason the former is wrong is that it has forgotten the most fundamental practical experience of the Chinese revolution, that is, without Mao Zedong Thought there would never be a socialist new China. This is a fundamental question which is of vital importance for the future of our party and state. We should like to ask, if Mao Zedong Thought were thrown away, what would be substituted for it?

In China, the ideology of Confucius, which had long been in the dominant position, was completely negated by history long ago; the ideology of Sun Yat-sen, which once played an active role in the Chinese democratic revolution, has also been proved in practice to be inapplicable. Then, how about the bourgeois ideology in the Western countries? It is certainly even more inapplicable. For over 100 years, many advanced people tried to seek the truth from the Western capitalist countries to build a new China and raised numerous propositions and put forward many plans to save our country, but they failed one after another. Moreover, since this ideology of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie only serves the private ownership system of their own classes, it certainly cannot serve our socialist public ownership and can on no account be our guiding ideology. As to those people who advocate only upholding Marxism-Leninism without mentioning Mao Zedong Thought, they have neglected a most fundamental fact, that is, Mao Zedong Thought is the product combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, a crystallization of the collective wisdom which applies the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism in the practice of the Chinese revolution. Lenin pointed out: The theory of Marxism "provides only general guiding principles, which, in particular, are applied in England differently than in France, in France differently than in Germany, and in Germany differently than in Russia." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 4, pp 187, 188) Similarly, they are applied in Russia differently than in China. This is decided by the different historical conditions and concrete situations of different countries. Making revolution in our country, which was a large Eastern semicolonial, semi-feudal country, is bound to meet with many special, complicated problems, which cannot be solved without the guidance of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism or only by reciting the general principles of Marxism-Leninism or by copying foreign experience in every detail. The bitter lessons in the Chinese revolution due to the dogmatist errors of Wang Ming was negative example. Naturally, Mao Zedong Thought then became the guiding ideology generally acknowledged by the whole party and the people of the whole country. We must certainly not waver on or have doubts about this point. This erroneous trend was wrong because it neglected another fundamental fact, that is, being formed and developed in the struggle against all kinds of dogmatism, Mao Zedong Thought is incompatible with dogmatism. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have repeatedly stated that our theory is not a dogma but a guide to action. But some people prefer to forget this statement, which is of the greatest, indeed the utmost, importance." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 822) If we adopt an attitude of dogmatism toward Mao Zedong Thought and change it into something mysterious, closed and unchangeable, or even copy some of Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in every detail, we will not only repeat the serious mistakes in history but will also make Mao Zedong Thought lose its intrinsic glory and vitality. Under the new historical conditions, we must uphold Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, raise high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought and study the scientific works of Comrade Mao Zedong. We must apply the stand, viewpoint and method of Mao Zedong Thought to guide our revolution and construction and to carry out the new tasks and solve the new problems in our practical work. We must unify our ideology and have a clear understanding of this.

II

Conscientiously study the "resolution" and unify the understanding of the important historical events in the 32 years since the founding of the state.

The question of how to evaluate the right and wrong and the merits and mistakes in the 32 years since the founding of the state has been widely discussed. Starting from the objective historical facts, the "resolution" of this 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee correctly sums up the major experience and lessons of the 32 years since the founding of the state and affirms the correct path gradually mapped out since the third plenary session for socialist modernization suited to the conditions of our country.

This provides the whole party, army and people a scientific criterion and a common ground for making a clear distinction between right and wrong, for unifying understanding, eliminating differences and strengthening solidarity.

The "resolution" points out that the history of the 32 years since the founding of the state are years in which the CCP, guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, has very successfully led the whole people in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction. In the 32 years, after overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism and feudalism in China, our party has led the whole people to establish the state power of the people's democratic dictatorship, thus bringing to an end the Chinese history of thousands of years in which a few exploiters ruled over the great majority of people, making the laboring people, who had been slaves under oppression, become masters of the country and bringing about the unprecedented unification of our country except for Taiwan and a few other islands and the great unity of the Chinese people of all nationalities. Immediately after establishing state power, we turned the new democratic revolution into socialist revolution in good time and completed the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce. We realized the greatest and most profound change in society by establishing the socialist public ownership of the means of production, putting into practice the principle of "to each according to his work" and eliminating the exploitation system. Simultaneously, under the superior conditions provided by the new system, we undertook large-scale planned economic construction and changed the face of "poverty and blankness" of the old society. In only 32 years, we have scored great achievements which old China was unable to score in hundreds of years, covered a path for which the capitalist countries should take 100 or 200 years. This fully demonstrates the superiority of the socialist system. However, the socialist cause we are undertaking is a great cause involving the radical transformation of Chinese society and a new cause never undertaken by our forefathers. Being a guide for our action, Marxism does not provide us with ready-made solutions. There are no ready-made experiences suitable for the conditions of our country either. We have to explore and practice by ourselves in accordance with the scientific theory of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, mistakes and errors in our practical work are unavoidable. After the basic completion of socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production, as a result of the unrealistic analysis of the situation and the concrete conditions of our country, our party committed some mistakes in broadening the scope of class struggle and in rash advance in economic construction. Later, the serious mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution" appeared which were comprehensive and lasted for a long period of time. As a result, we have not scored the greater achievements in our socialist cause which we should have scored. Since the 3d plenary session of its 11th Central Committee, by "upholding truth and rectifying errors," and carrying out the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of materialism, our party has actually rectified the long-drawn-out "leftist" errors and restored and developed the scientific theory of Mao Zedong Thought and the correct policies of the party under the new historical conditions, thus mapping out gradually a correct path for socialist modernization and further indicating the orientation for our socialist cause to advance continuously. However, during this great turning point of history which is of far-reaching significance, two erroneous tendencies have appeared. One is to evade and to cover up the past "leftist" mistakes in the guiding ideology of our party. Since some comrades have got used to working and living under the guidance of the "leftist" ideology and look at things from a "leftist" view, they usually take the "leftist" things as being "correct" and regard the rectifying of the "leftist" error as being "rightist." A few of them even insist on the "leftist" viewpoint, holding that our present policy is not for building socialism but to "retrogress to capitalism." The other is to deny the great achievements we have scored since the founding of the state. They talk about our work as not having even a single merit and the four basic principles as being "four sticks" which should be "broken." They negate the socialist system and try to deviate from the leadership of the party.

The "resolution" points out: "It is impermissible to overlook or whitewash mistakes, which in itself would be a mistake and would give rise to more and worse mistakes. But after all, our achievements in the past 32 years are the main thing. It would be a no less serious error to overlook or deny our achievements or our successful experiences in scoring these achievements." These comrades have neglected our basic starting point of summing up historical experience and lessons. Instead of quibbling over the past events, affixing personal responsibilities, or even negating the glorious history of our party and smashing the socialist cause we have established through hard work, the purpose of our openly admitting and severely exposing the mistakes in our previous work is just to rectify mistakes and do a better job for the people's cause. This is why the "resolution" stresses: "The four basic principles constitute the common political basis of the unity of the whole party and the unity of the whole people as well as the basic guarantee for the realization of socialist modernization. Any word or deed which deviates from these four principles is wrong. Any word or deed which denies or undermines these four principles cannot be tolerated."

It is true that our party has made "leftist" mistakes in practicing socialism, especially the serious mistakes in the "Cultural Revolution." But they are not created by the socialist system itself but are a result of running counter to the objective law of socialism in our guiding ideology. Socialism and socialism alone can save China. This is the conclusion drawn by all our people from their own experience over the past century or so; it likewise constitutes our fundamental historical experience in the 32 years since the founding of the state. Though the party leadership cannot be exempt from mistakes in the process of undertaking the revolutionary cause, it can rectify them constantly by itself. This is determined by the nature of our party and is impossible for any other political parties to accomplish. In no case should anyone use the party's mistakes as a pretext for weakening or breaking away from its leadership. If anyone has doubts about the party leadership and underestimates the capability of our party in rectifying its mistakes merely because our party has made mistakes or quibbles over the past mistakes from a spectator's seat and spreads pessimistic feelings, he is not a true revolutionary and his attitude is not an attitude of responsibility toward the people. There are both experiences of success and lessons of failure in our work in the 32 years since the founding of the state. "We should not affirm everything about ourselves but only what is correct. At the same time, we should not negate everything about ourselves but only what is wrong." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, p 410) By comparing successes and failures and the rights and wrongs since the founding of the state, the "resolution" objectively sums up experience and lessons and fairly evaluates the contributions and mistakes as well as rights and wrongs. If we study it in earnest, we will learn how to evaluate historical problems from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. In this way, our political consciousness will be raised and our thinking conscientiously unified with the conclusions of the "resolution."

III

Conscientiously study the "resolution" and unify our understanding of summing up historical experience.

In the new historical period, our party's goal is to build our country step-by-step into a modern and powerful socialist country which is highly democratic and highly cultured. To attain this goal, "the unity within the party and the unity between the party and the people are the basic guarantees for new victories in our socialist modernization." The chief purpose of our summing up historical experience is to make the will and force of the whole party, the whole army and the whole people concentrate on achieving this goal on the basis of adhering to the four basic principles and to unify the ideologies of the party members, cadres and the masses through study and discussion and make them unite as one and advance.

At present, in the important historical period of bringing order out of chaos and carrying forward the revolutionary cause, there are comparatively more ideological problems within our party and state. There are also differences in our understanding on some important problems, which are mainly a question of understanding and a question of way of thinking within the party and among the people. Then, how do we unify our ideology? In the history of our party, at every important historical juncture Comrade Mao Zedong always started by seeking the way of thinking which would unify the understanding of the whole party. When the way of thinking was unified, it was easier to unify understanding and to solve problems. The correct way of thinking is to observe and analyze problems on the proletariat stand from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. We must view everything from the objective facts and analyze problems according to historical conditions so as to draw a realistic conclusion. We should in no case analyze problems on the basis of our subjective assumptions or according to our personal interests, gratitude or resentment, or personal feelings. We must make a comprehensive analysis of important historical events and important people in history, distinguishing between principal and secondary aspects, between essence and appearance and between parts and the whole. We must on no account commit one-sidedness and take the minor problems as the main aspect, or just quibble over these minor problems. Only thus will we be able to unify our understanding on the guideline of the "resolution." History means things in the past. Once the right and wrong are made clear and our ideological understanding is unified, we should unite and look forward and build the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

At present, to unite and look forward means to hold high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought, rally more closely around the Central Committee, adhere to the four basic principles and follow the correct path mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. This correct path is a result of summing up the historical experience since the founding of the state and a fresh experience as well which has been proved through practice to be effective since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. It suits the conditions of our country and the demand of the construction for the four modernizations. Every comrade must firmly and unshakably follow this path and do his part for the building and the prosperity of our country.

Let us all conscientiously study the "resolution" and have a good grasp of its essence, concentrate our attention on the key point of unifying our ideological understanding and arm ourselves with the guideline of the "resolution" so as to guide our future actions in striving for new victories.

SHAANXI RIBAO REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

HK300014 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 81 p 1

[Report: "The Province's Industrial Front Fulfills the Production Plans for the First Half of the Year"]

[Text] The cadres, staff and workers of the province's industrial front, uniting to strive for the four modernizations, have enhanced their vigor and devoted themselves to production. By the end of June, they had fulfilled the production plans for the first half of the year and the total industrial output value had fulfilled 48.4 percent of the plan for the year.

Since the beginning of 1981, the production of the province's industrial and communication front had faced many difficulties. The production plans for January and February were not fulfilled. In the face of this situation, the province's staff and workers actively responded to the call of the provincial CCP Committee and people's government. They tried every way to overcome all newly arising difficulties in readjustment, with the result that industrial production increased month by month. The gross industrial output value of the province in the second quarter increased by 16.5 percent compared with the first quarter. The proportion of light industry in the gross industrial output value has increased from 48.4 percent in 1980 to 52.8 percent.

There has been significant change from past practice, when too much attention was given to heavy industry while light industry was neglected. Of the 60 main industrial products in the province, output of 40 fulfilled 50 percent of the year's production plans. The volume of goods transported on railways and highways has basically fulfilled half of the assignments.

In the first 6 months, all localities, municipalities and trades have worked hard to develop the light and textile industries resulting in overall high output of products. Of the 26 light industrial products in the province, 18 have increased production compared with the corresponding period in 1980. Cotton yarn, cotton cloth, printed and dyed cloth, yarns for knitting, polyester, silk and woolen goods have overfulfilled the quota of the state plans. Wristwatch and sewing machine output has increased 8.1 percent and 26.8 percent respectively compared with the corresponding period in 1980. Bicycle, television sets and radio output has increased by more than 100 percent.

Although industrial output in the first half of the year was relatively good, considering the plan for the whole year, the task of the second half of the year is still very formidable. At present, the staff and workers throughout the province are studying and implementing the spirit of the sixth plenary session so as to strive for a vigorous success in the third quarter and promote a steady development in industrial production. (Production office of the provincial economic committee)

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI EMPHASIZES PARTY BUILDING

OW290553 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee recently called a provincial party representative meeting. In relaying the guidelines of the sixth plenary session, First Secretary Comrade Ma Wenrui pointed out emphatically: Although we have accomplished the mission of setting right things which had been thrown into disorder in the guiding ideology of our party, the task of setting things right in actual work has not yet been fulfilled. This is especially true in party building where much work has to be done to set things right.

Touching on the present status of party organizations and party members in Shaanxi Province, Comrade Ma Wenrui said: While a great majority of party members are good or relatively good, problems still exist in a small number of leading groups and leading cadres in the form of mental block, unhealthy work style, discord and organizational impurity. As a result the following situation exists: 1) Some people still do not understand the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session and have even contravened them. 2) Some people have no spirit and are afraid of hardship and are irresponsible. 3) More people are taking up positions as "officials" and very few people are actually doing the work. There has been much empty talk but little action. Some people are even taking advantage of their official positions for personal gain. 4) Factionalism is still prevalent.

Comrade Ma Wenrui added: Still holding leading positions in some units are people who got their start through rebellion, men seriously affected by factionalism and those who used to indulge in beating, smashing and looting. This situation shows that much work still has to be done in setting things right in party building.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: At present we must study the resolution well, unify our understanding, further clear up the leftist ideological influence and other erroneous trends and set our mind to selecting and promoting a number of cadres who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life in filling leading groups. We must strengthen the party spirit, tighten party discipline and improve the party's work style. We must also enhance the party discipline inspection and set our mind to solving all outstanding issues in those areas. The provincial party committee and the people's government must solve major and important issues directly and must get on with the building of the grassroots level party organizations and improve leadership proficiency.

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CHINA POST ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO ROC, PRC

OW291011 Taipei CHINA POST in English 25 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Peiping's Unwarranted Attack"]

[Text] Peiping's HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY has levelled another attack on [the] United States to intimidate the United States and American friends and supporters of the Republic of China.

The Peiping regime's mouthpiece said in its latest blast that Americans who sell arms to the Republic of China and back the Taipei authorities against Peiping are behaving as if Red China is "a piece of cake to be sliced as they pleased."

HSINHUA also accused the ROC supporters in the United States as having a "superpower complex" and [being] arrogant "sometimes to the extent that anything that fails to conform to American values is considered offensive." The news agency admitted that those people are few but "their influence on the country's foreign policy and public opinion cannot be overlooked."

[It is not surprising for] the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY to launch such an attack against the United States and U.S. leaders who support the Republic of China. For after U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig's visit to Peiping, Peiping should be satisfied with its successful united front maneuvers which have won for the Peiping regime U.S. promise to supply it with "lethal arms" which alarmed many United States' Asian allies and friends.

Many U.S. congressional leaders naturally raised questions as to the wisdom of such a commitment without prior consultation with the U.S. Congress. Secretary of State Haig also found it necessary to modify his earlier statement by saying that everything will depend on what requests Peiping might propose and they will be scrutinized on a case-to-case basis.

Some congressional leaders also warned the Reagan administration not to waver in its support of the Republic of China but to fulfill the Taiwan Relations Act as required by law. To those appeals, the Peiping regime not only voiced its strong objections but also threatened to use "force" to settle the problem if the United States should implement the Taiwan Relations Act.

The latest blast against the United States by HSINHUA is the latest ramification of its early threats brought on by the mistaken policy of playing the "China card" by the U.S. Administration to which the Peiping regime responded by playing the "American card" and the "Russia card" as the situation requires.

Even as the HSINHUA attack against the United States and its leaders proceeded, Arthur W. Hummel, Jr. who was designated as the U.S. "envoy" to Peiping testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that it is in America's interest to sell Peiping tanks and anti-aircraft weapons to deter possible Soviet aggression and said Red China particularly wants those weapons to counter Soviet forces and the United States should not lose the sales to its arms-producing allies. Hummel also added that it is in U.S. interest to provide a better balance between Communist China and the Soviet Union.

Such a policy highly favorable to the Peiping regime and detrimental to the interest of U.S. friends and allies in the Asian and Pacific region will threaten the peace of security of this vast region as there is nothing to prevent the Peiping regime to use the U.S. tanks and other weapons against the Republic of China or other Southeast Asian, as well as ASEAN, nations. Yet those new supplies to the Peiping regime could not possibly redress the imbalance between the Soviets and the Chinese communists.

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But the Peiping regime is not content with its gains through misrepresentations and united front maneuvers assisted by the pro-Peiping elements in Washington. It still tried to prevent the United States from supplying any "defensive arms" to the Republic of China and threatened to resort to force if the United States should implement the Taiwan Relations Act. It constitutes another instance of wanton interference in U.S. foreign policy by the Peiping regime which has behaved as if Secretary Alexander Haig should accept its orders.

All U.S. congressional leaders should rise to the challenge of the Peiping regime and refuse any request advanced by the Peiping regime for purchase of "lethal arms" as it would help Peiping to wage more aggressive wars abroad and perpetrate its cruel and inhuman oppression of the Chinese people at home.

NEW YORK STATE SENATORS ARRIVE IN TAIPEI

OW280309 Taipei CNA in English 0241 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Taipei, 28 Jul (CNA)--A six-member delegation of New York State senators arrived in Taipei Monday for a week-long visit.

Members of the delegation are Senator and Mrs Manfred Ohrenstein, Senator and Mrs Lean Bogues, Senator Martin Connor, and Senator Donald Halperin.

They will hold talks with government leaders and tour the nation's cultural, educational, and industrial establishments.

PRESIDENT CHIANG CHING-KUO UNDERGOES EYE SURGERY

OW300150 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Taipei--President Chiang Ching-kuo underwent surgery at 1715 at the veterans' general hospital to stop bleeding from the corpus vitreum in his left eye. The operation went well.

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